

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

Antioch, Illinois. Thursday, October 24, 1901.

HILL'S

DEPT.

DRUGS-

DRUG

STORE

PAT-
MEDICINES,
PERFUMES,
LOTIONS,
MED. SOAPS,
BOOKS,
PENS.

DRUGS-

PRESCRIPTIONS
Carefully
Compounded

PENCILS,
ENVELOPS,
PAPER,
TOBACCOES,
CIGARS,
CANDIES,
ETC.



WEBB BROS.,

CLOTHIERS.

Illinois

[illegible]

The Antioch News.

J. J. BURKE, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

James Edgar Mill of Lincoln, Ill., brother-in-law of the late Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, now major in the United States army, has resigned his position as treasurer of Illinois province, Philippine Islands. He says he finds the responsibilities and labor of his office too much for him.

"I was sent here by God to be sworn in as President of the United States and to kill President Roosevelt." This is what an 18-year-old insane man who is locked up in the Mount Vernon, N. Y., police station raves at intervals. He was arrested while making wild utterances in the streets.

Ben Daniels, a well-known miner and prospector, and a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was shot at Nogales, A. T., and his lower limbs are paralyzed. When President Roosevelt was in Cripple Creek and Victor, Colo., a few months ago Daniels helped to save him from violence by the mob.

One-third of the business portion of the thriving town of Sydney, N. S., was swept out of existence by a fierce fire. Four blocks of the finest business buildings are in ashes. The fire is supposed to have been started by the bursting of an oil stove. The loss is placed at between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

Deputy United States Marshal Joseph Langdon arrived at Brainerd, Minn., having in custody two Indians, John and Thomas Carbo. Although he was threatened with being scalped he made the arrest. The deputy marshal claims there are about sixty cases of smallpox among the Indians. They are charged with breaking quarantine and resisting an officer.

Physicians at Pittsburg are puzzled over the strange case of John H. Crisp, who has arrived home from Chicago. He is 42 years old and about May 1, last disappeared. Several days ago word was received from the Cook County hospital for the insane that Crisp had been there since May 4 suffering with paralysis of the brain. He could remember nothing, not even his name.

Pine which originated in W. L. May & Co.'s wholesale grocery at Eleventh and Howard streets, Omaha, did \$100,000 damage to that concern and adjoining wholesale houses. The Great Western type foundry loses on building and stock \$10,000. Other losers are W. L. May & Co., stock and buildings, \$25,000; Carpenter Paper Company, \$25,000; Mercer Chemical Company and Vogel & Dinning, wholesale confectioners, \$5,000 each.

Since the removal of the machinery from the old to the new mint in Philadelphia, the former building is being subjected to a rigid overhauling to recover gold and silver deposits there may be in the walls, floors, ceilings and chimneys. So far the results have been most surprising to the head of the melting and refining department, D. K. Tuttle. Soot from one of the chimneys assays at the rate of \$10,000 a ton, and the total recovery from all sources in the building will go well up into the thousands.

Detective Calvin D. Crim was fatally shot in Cincinnati by John Foley. Crim was on his way to a train for a vacation. He encountered Foley on the street, and recognizing him as a recently released convict who was wanted for picking pockets at funerals, Crim placed him under arrest and started to the station house. Suddenly Foley drew a revolver and fired, sending a bullet through Crim's body. Two other policemen caught Foley. Foley is also known as Dan Driscoll and as "The Goat." Crim was the leading detective in the famous Pearl Bryan murder case.

BREVITIES.

The safe of the Farmers' Bank at Felda, Minn., was blown open and robbed. Loss \$5,500, insured.

Rev. Eugene Harnsall shot and killed Jim Lewis, colored, while the latter was trying to break into his house at Madisonville, Ky. A jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

A fierce fire burned for two hours in the furniture store of S. Bauman & Son, at the corner of Sixth avenue and West Fifteenth street, New York, and the firemen placed the loss at \$200,000.

A cave-in in one of the drifts of the East Homeric mine at Stockton, Utah, entombed Superintendent E. G. Button and two miners. The two miners were rescued, but Mr. Button was suffocated.

The steamer Manchester Shipper, carrying 200 passengers, from Antwerp and Hamburg for Montreal, stranded on St. Pierre's ledge, at the entrance north of Sidney Harbor, N. S. The accident is attributed to the fog, which puzzled the pilot.

James D. Wood, winner of the first choice in the Lawton, Ok., land traffic, died after a brief illness of typhoid fever. In the government allotment of 161,000 acres last August Wood drew a claim valued at \$50,000.

Thieves entered the vault of the wholesale department of the Chicago postoffice between Saturday evening and Monday morning and accomplished the biggest postage stamp robbery on record. They secured \$74,010 in stamps of various denominations and escaped.

Albert G. Smith, teller, and Louis K. Swift, head bookkeeper of the Merchants' National Bank, Lowell, Mass., are missing. Experts have been examining the books and the several various reports place the amount missing from the bank at from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

At Paris, Ky., the court house was completely destroyed by fire. Loss \$130,000, insurance \$300,000.

Mr. and Mrs. James Heitzel of St. Louis, who stayed on a globe-trotting tour and were attacked by Roumanian brigands, Mrs. Heitzel being shot, have reached Philadelphia. Mrs. Heitzel is in a hospital.

The McKee-Book-Whitford Live Stock Commission Company of St. Joseph, Mo., Chicago and Kansas City executed a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities of the company are said to be \$100,000 and the assets about the same.

EASTERN.

Five men were killed and two injured by a cave-in of a mass of rock in the rapid transit tunnel, New York.

The monument erected in the West Point, N. Y., cemetery to the memory of the late Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was unveiled with imposing ceremonies.

At the annual missionary meeting in Gospel tabernacle, New York, Dr. A. H. Simpson, the missionary fund solicitor, gave a sermon that resulted in the collection of \$500,000.

Roland B. Molleneux, convicted of the murder of Catherine J. Adams in New York, has been granted a new trial on the grounds of error in admitting evidence of another death.

William A. Bishop, Waukegan, Ill., lawyer, was found dead in a pool of blood in a lonely field near Rochester, N. Y., his throat cut. He left a note suggesting suicide, but the theory of murder was also well supported.

Ratus W. Blake, millionaire president of the Sterling Piano Company and the Huntington Piano Company and prominent throughout the piano trade, shot himself with a revolver in Derby, Conn. Mr. Blake has been an invalid for years.

At Moodus, Conn., burglars cracked a safe in the postoffice and departed unseen and unheard by any of the residents with \$4,000 worth of stamps and \$120 in cash from the money order drawer and the postal funds. No mail in the office was disturbed.

Mrs. Henry G. Miles, a prominent New Haven, Conn., society woman, lost the middle finger of her right hand while feeding the family horse, a very gentle animal. In its anxiety for the feed the horse took not only the corn, but Mrs. Miles' finger as well.

The National Bank of Boyertown, Pa., suspended because of the disappearance of the cashier and \$155,000 in securities. He wrote where the securities were, they were recovered and the bank resumed, but he is still missing and his mind is thought to be affected.

The Armours of Chicago have succeeded in getting a corner on the apples about Bluffington, N. Y. The crop is the lightest in years. New York and Pennsylvania farmers sold their crops as they stood on the trees. Already the price has advanced to \$3.50 a barrel.

It is announced that a new stock company, of which Henry Siegel of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, is to be the president, has bought the department store of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson in New York, the cash consideration being over \$5,000,000.

The Board of Health of Pottsville, Pa., has ordered all women to wear short dresses. This action is based on the ground that the long dresses which sweep the pavement gather up all the disease germs in the street and are thus carried into the homes of the women.

David M. Wolf, bookkeeper for the First National Bank of Tyrone, Pa., has confessed to the embezzlement of \$12,000 of the bank's funds. The cashier of the bank discovered irregularities in Wolf's books while the latter was away on his vacation amounting to the sum named.

WESTERN.

The father of Frank and Jesse James was taken to St. Joseph, Mo., violently insane.

The first snow of the year in Kansas was followed by a heavy frost, which killed forage not harvested.

H. O. Breeden of Iowa has been elected president of the American Christian Missionary Society, in session at Minneapolis. County treasurer at Mansfield brought suit against estate of John Sherman for \$277,124 back taxes, covering period since 1896.

Henry H. Apelin, Republican, has been elected to Congress from the Tenth Michigan District to succeed the late Congressman Crump.

Col. John Jacob Astor, Jr., acted as engineer Wednesday on Lake Shore fast mail, presiding at the throttle from South Bend to Laporte, Ind.

Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury died at Minneapolis, Minn., of Bright's disease. He was 73 years old and a member of the famous family of millers.

Walter N. Dimmick, formerly chief clerk in the San Francisco mint, is sentenced to two years' imprisonment for misappropriation of public funds.

Burglars blew off the door of the Farmers' Bank safe at Unionville, Mich., but the explosion aroused the villagers and the thieves were frightened away.

The steamer State of Michigan, formerly in the passenger service between Chicago and Muskegon, was wrecked by a broken shaft and sunk off White Lake, Mich.

Mrs. Ann Taylor, one of the historic characters of St. Joseph, Mo., died, aged 110 years. For more than a century she had been addicted to the use of tobacco and liquor.

The industrial building at the Epileptic hospital, Gallipolis, Ohio, was burned, entailing a loss of \$100,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. No inmates were in the building.

John M. Neill, formerly a captain in the United States army, recently convicted of forgery at San Francisco, was sentenced to two years in San Quentin, Cal., at hard labor.

Bankruptcy proceedings against Frank Siegel, late president of the Siegel-Saunders Live Stock Commission Company, have been dismissed at Kansas City on the ground that Siegel has no assets.

Five Cleveland banks—the Bankers' National, Century National, Cleveland National, Metropolitan National and American Exchange National—contemplate consolidation as a means of economy.

Martha Grzank, an 18-year-old and pretty factory girl, whose dead body was found on the bench at Edgewater Park, Cleveland, is believed to have been murdered. It was at first thought she had drowned herself, but there was no water in the lungs.

The safe of the bank at Rudd, Iowa, was blown open by dynamite and the robbers secured \$1,500 in currency. They facilitated their escape by a handcar and took to the woods just east of Nora Junction.

Manlio E. Knox, who recently claimed millions of dollars' worth of property in Chicago, has been declared insane at Denver. She had been sending abusive letters to the Treasury Department at Washington.

Citation, a mining town located on the

Northern Pacific, sixteen miles east of Missoula, Mont., was practically wiped out by fire. Ten buildings, including hotel, saloons, stores and residences, went up in smoke.

George Frinkel, aged 60, and his daughter, Mrs. Oella Haberer, were struck by a Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton passenger train south of Dayton, Ohio. The latter was instantly killed and the former was badly injured.

Kansas judge holds that Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is a monopoly, violates anti-trust law and cannot enforce payment of commissions. Exchanges in Chicago and other cities, it is said, operate under same rules.

At Chicago Athletic Club banquet Sir Thomas Lipton declared his wish to enter the list for the cup again next year, and the announcement excited a wild scene of cheering. A loving cup was presented to the Shamrock's owner.

John Wells of Kent, Ohio, who was visiting his niece, Mrs. Harriet Hefron, in Denver, Colo., was drowned in the Platte river. It is thought that he was taking a walk along the banks of the river and accidentally fell in.

Twenty-nine students were suspended from Missouri University for hazing. They will not be allowed to re-enter school until each of them has made a written apology to their victim and pledged themselves to good behavior.

At the regular weekly meeting of the apostles held in the Temple at Salt Lake City, Utah, Joseph F. Smith was chosen and set apart as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in succession to the late Lorenzo Snow.

There has been a head-on collision between a fast mail and a freight train on the Iron Mountain road four miles below De Soto, Mo. One man is known to have been killed and many were injured. All the cars were thrown from the track.

The Woman's Model Lodging House Association has decided to establish a downtown hotel for self-supporting young women in Chicago. The new hotel will board young women at low rates. The highest rate will probably be \$5 and the lowest \$2.50.

A guest of the Prevost House in Kansas City registered as W. G. Graham of Chicago, but whose letters identified him as W. D. Baker, Chicago, was found dead in his room in the hotel, and it is supposed that he committed suicide by taking laudanum.

Frank Caves, aged 10 years, was the captive for a few hours of a band of gypsies who passed through Marysville, Ohio, the other day. A farmer, hearing the boy's cry, forced the Romanians to release him. The boy says that the gypsies threatened to shoot him for crying.

The convention of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs decided to admit clubs of mixed membership, men and women, and to retain the eight clubs of this kind already inadvertently admitted, with the provision that the representation at the federation meetings must be by women.

The vault of the Farmer and Citizens' Bank at Tiro, Ohio, was wrecked by six robbers, who secured the contents and escaped. It is said the vault contained \$40,000. The cracksmen used nitroglycerine. The doors of the vault were blown completely off and the building partially demolished.

Harvey Warren probably fatally shot himself at Dolon, Ind., in the presence of Miss Georgia Scott, his sweetheart, because she said she had received a love letter from a Chicago boy. Miss Scott says she never received a letter from Chicago and just told Warren so to make him jealous.

SOUTHERN.

Z. N. Estes & Co. of Memphis, cotton factors, filed petition in bankruptcy, scheduling assets of \$125,000, liabilities \$97,000.

The furniture store of the Union Company and the Textile Insurance Company's buildings at New Orleans burned. Loss \$100,000.

A shooting affray in a cafe at Welch, W. Va., resulted in the wounding of A. Buford, a merchant, and John Waldron, a deputy sheriff, and in fatal injuries to Dr. McDonald, who acted as peacekeeper.

Fire destroyed \$200,000 worth of property in the business section of Beaumont, Texas. The fire originated in the McFadden block. Other buildings destroyed are the Blanchett building, Gilbert building, two Sero-Pino buildings, and the Dunlap-Cunningham.

David Arnoth, aged 21, a senior and instructor at Kentucky State College, whose home was at Troy, Ky., sought the seclusion of a friend's room on the third floor of the dormitory at noon and sent a pistol ball into his brain. Melancholia from overstudy is the only explanation offered.

Annie Rogers, alias Maud Williams, is arrested at Nashville, Tenn., while trying to pass part of the \$45,000 in bank notes stolen July 3 last from a Great Northern train near Wagner, Mont. Detectives believe the arrest will lead to the capture of the entire gang of robbers and the recovery of a large part of the money.

Peter T. Colgan, paymaster of the Virginia Iron Furnaces, was waylaid, shot and robbed of \$2,000 about midway between Middleboro, Ky., and the furnaces. Colgan had drawn the money from the bank and was taking it to the office to pay the hands. The robbers hid behind trees, shot Colgan, seized the money and fled. A large crowd started on pursuit, but the robbers succeeded in reaching the mountains. In their flight they dropped \$500. Colgan will recover from the wound.

FOREIGN.

One thousand students wrecked the Governor's house at Kitchener, Russia, and fought police. Eleven killed, thirty-six wounded.

Mussolino, the famous bandit, was captured after a desperate fight at Urias, Italy. He is credited with committing twenty-five murders in two years in Calabria.

Five hundred bolomen attacked a detachment of forty-six men of the Ninth Infantry at Bangalon, on the Gandar river, island of Samar, killing ten and wounding six.

Germany is sending two additional warships to Venezuela and the jingoism of the fatherland believe this is the preliminary step to securing permanent foothold in Caribbean waters.

Army officers say the miners' riches

of the island of Mindanao, in the Philippines, will soon be one of the wonders of the world and one of the greatest gold rushes in history is predicted.

A dispatch from Athens records the death at Kruti, Albania, of Ismail Haidio, who claimed to be the oldest man in the world. It is said that he was 100 years old. His faculties were unimpaired, and he had all his teeth when he died.

The commander of the American troops who were sent to Samar, P. I., after the massacre of the officers and men of Company O of the Ninth Infantry reports that the most active operations have been carried on. No large bands of insurgents were found, however.

The Oriental liner Kaga Maru and the German steamship Elba collided off Five-Mile point in a dense fog. The Elba tore a hole in the Kaga Maru's hull seven feet in width, but above the water line. The injured vessel succeeded in reaching Seattle in safety, but narrowly escaped being sent to the bottom with her passengers and cargo.

"American enterprise in Russia," says a dispatch to the London Standard from Moscow, "has culminated in a proposition to the city of St. Petersburg to take over the entire tramway system under a 25-year contract, to relay and extend in all directions electric instead of horse tramways and to build a substantial bridge over the Neva to replace the present wooden structure."

The worst typhoon in ten years has been raging in the Philippines. Its center has been about sixty miles from Manila. Eight miles of railway have been destroyed, and half of north and central Luzon has been submerged. A majority of the telegraph lines have been damaged, and government and other vessels have suffered; twenty persons being killed in Manila bay. The town of Baler has been demolished.

IN GENERAL.

Executors of the late Senator John Sherman's estate may be sued for \$263,025 back taxes.

Gov. Wood notified the Secretary of War that the Cuban presidential election has been set for Feb. 24.

Henry Gill of the Royal Engineers has been arrested at Victoria, B. C., for killing Gunner Clinnick of the Royal Artillery. Gill says he intended the shot for another man.

Miss Helen Gould is selected by the federal commission to be a member of the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1903.

The apple crop of 1901, according to the final report of the American Agriculturist, is placed at 23,000,000 barrels, against 48,000,000 barrels one year ago, and nearly 70,000,000 barrels in the bumper crop year of 1890.

Nicholas Flood Davis, brilliant lawyer, newspaper man and parliamentarian of Regina, committed suicide at the Clarendon Hotel in Winnipeg, by shooting. The ball passed through the upper part of the head, causing instant death.

Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has ordered the establishment of a postoffice to be named "McKinley" in Franklin County, Washington, thirteen miles west of Bureka. This is the first office so named since the death of the late President.

After successfully passing the house of bishops and the house of deputies sitting in committee of the whole, the canon for wedding priests to remedy divorcees whose former spouses are living was defeated in the house of deputies of the Episcopal convention at San Francisco by a constitutional majority.

The estimates for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, have been made public at the Navy Department in Washington. The total amount is \$93,010,994, against \$77,024,535 appropriated for the current year. The chief increases are \$2,500,000 for the construction, \$2,000,000 for armor and \$120,355 in the appropriation for yards and docks.

The steamer St. Paul has arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., from Nome, bringing 304 passengers and a large shipment of gold. According to reports brought by the boat, Candle Creek is most promising. T. H. Sullivan, who arrived at Nome from that creek, said: "The halt has not been told about Candle Creek. I have mined all over the world and never had seen anything like it. The creek is only about ten feet wide and men are standing in the stream often in water to their thighs, shoveling gravel from beneath the water. Good pay has been found on twenty-seven claims."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$6.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.85; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 65c to 68c; oats, No. 2, 84c to 85c; rye, No. 2, 63c to 64c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.15; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2 white, 58c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 60c; oats, No. 2, 80c to 81c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 60c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 50c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 38c; rye, 51c to 52c.

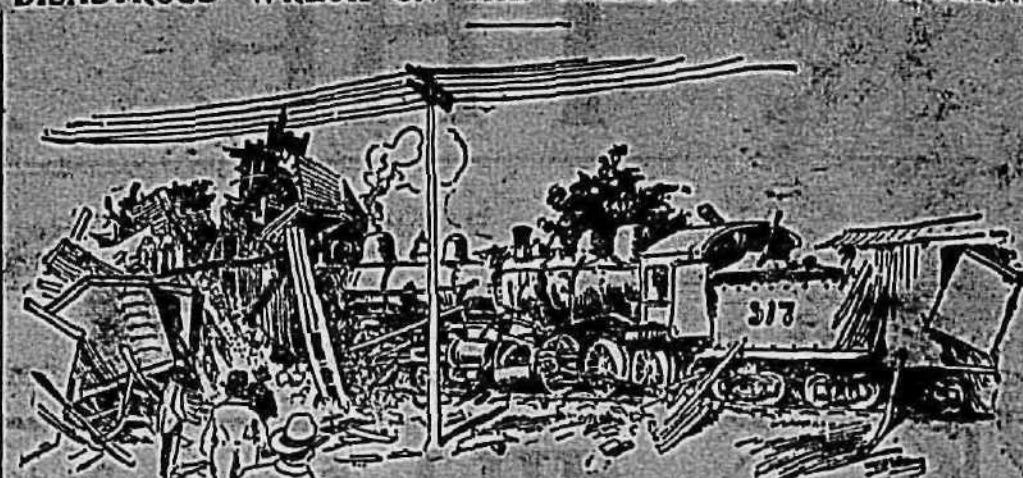
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 55c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; clover seed, prime, 95-12.

Millwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 3, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 87c to 88c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 55c; barley, No. 2, 55c to 56c; pork, mess, \$13.87.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; lambs, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.10.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; butter, creamery, 19c to 22c; eggs, western, 10c to 11c.

DISASTROUS WRECK ON THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.



In a disastrous head-on collision between two freight trains on the Chicago Great Western Railroad near Lombard, Ill., four men were killed and three others were seriously injured. Both engines were almost demolished, as also were many of the cars which made up the trains. The wreck occurred on a straight stretch of track. The picture shows the cars as they appeared piled up in great confusion.

NEWLY OPENED INDIAN LAND.

Crop Conditions There Are Similar to Those in the South.

The Kiowa-Comanche-Apache country, recently opened for settlement, has agricultural conditions somewhat similar to those obtaining in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It is the most southerly region yet thrown open to settlement of the homestead order, and for this reason the northern immigrants to the new country will find entirely new conditions confronting them.

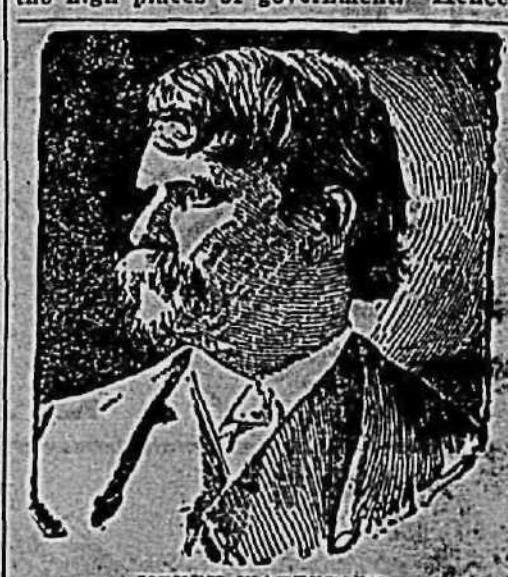
It is entirely out of the corn belt, and the great staple of the country must probably be cotton. To the average northerner the cultivation of cotton is a new trade, and it will be years before they can hope to compete with their southern neighbors in planting, cultivating and gathering this crop. Of course, some corn can be raised, as well as oats and wheat, but the climate is more particularly adapted to the growth of sub-tropical crops. As a consequence a great many southern people have been attracted to the new country.

The country is most of it level and rolling in character, excepting a small area through the Keeche hills in the north-eastern part and the Wichita and Hainy Mountain ranges in the central western part. The soil is almost invariably a red, sandy loam with alternating strips of gypsum land. Cutting diagonally through the territory from the northeast are the cross timbers, a heavily wooded tract from ten to fifteen miles in width. The timber is largely post oak or black jack, and is useless for any other purpose than for fence posts and fuel. Occasionally groves of stunted white oak will be

HENRY WATTERSON.

His Political Ambitions Have Surprised His Friends.

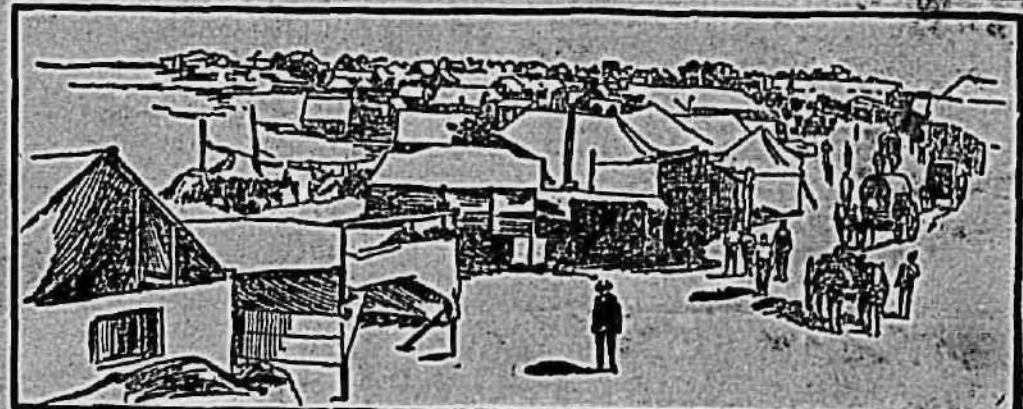
From the State of family and political feuds—Kentucky—comes the announcement that one of its eminent men whose antipathy for office holding has been one of the strongest characteristics of his most interesting personality no longer despises the high places of government. Henceforth



HENRY WATTERSON.

forth let the public fix its eyes on the Democratic horizon and watch the ascending star of Henry Watterson. The great editor has been accused of an ambition to occupy the gubernatorial and, later, the presidential chairs, and he makes no denial.

Henry Watterson is the ablest and most celebrated of Southern journalists. He was born in Washington sixty years ago, the son of a Tennessee Congressman. At



TOWN OF HOBART, AT THE AGE OF 6 DAYS.

found, and considerable elm, walnut and some pecan groves. The China tree, common to the South, is also found in considerable abundance.

The prevailing grass is the mesquite, with considerable blue stem. Much of this is cut for hay and is now being baled and shipped to Kansas City and Wichita, where it brings from \$15 to \$20 a ton.

The mesquite grass country is invariably good wheat land. As might have been expected, the Indians have selected all the bottom lands as their allotments, and a vast majority of the homestead will have to be taken on the high lands. There



CHIEF THREE-FINGERS AND SQUAW.

have also been reserved by the government 450,000 acres of pasture lands in the southern part of the strip for the special accommodation of cattlemen who have been compelled to remove their herds from the pasture lands thrown open for settlement. There is also a pasture reserve of 50,000 acres in the eastern part of the strip and another 50,000 acres in the northwestern part, and still another 50,000 in the Keeche Hills. In addition to these special reserves are 50,000 acres of wood lands in the cross timbers, and 50,000 acres of park reserve in the Wichita Mountains.

SLAUGHTER IN SAMAR.

Bolomen Attack American Soldiers and Kill Ten.

Five hundred bolomen attacked a detachment of forty-six men of the Ninth Infantry at Bangalon, on the Gandar river, island of Samar, killing ten and wounding six. The remainder of the company arrived on the scene in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing over a hundred of them.

It was less than a month ago that forty-two enlisted men and three officers of Company, Ninth Infantry, were killed by bolomen in a battle at Balasagna. The company, seventy-two strong, was at breakfast, and, trusting in a professed friendship of the officials and inhabitants of the place, had relaxed the ordinary vigilance. The camp was surrounded by the bolomen, who seized the soldiers' guns and closed in on all sides. Many of the men were cut to pieces in their quarters before they had time to grasp their rifles. All the command's supplies were seized by the bolomen.

10 he started in newspaper work as a reporter for the Star, one of the capital dailies. During the war he edited a Confederate paper at Richmond and also did some field service. At its close he located in Nashville, writing for the press. In 1867 he became managing editor of the Louisville Journal and effected its consolidation with the Courier, the hyphenated name with which the paper has since continued under his guidance being synonymous for all that is clean, progressive and independent in journalism. Its columns have fearlessly, and in most eloquent style, expressed the thoughts of Henry Watterson. While nominally Democratic, its independence has from time to time been a thorn in the flesh of party managers. From his entrance into Kentucky journalism he has been a power in Democratic national politics.

FOR A MCKINLEY MEMORIAL.

An Association Which Will Collect and Expend Funds.

The memory of President McKinley is to be honored by the erection of a suitable memorial and the friends and admirers of the martyred statesman will contribute the funds. To carry out this project there has been formed the McKinley National Monument Association, the officers of which are all intimate friends of the deceased President. Ex-Secretary of State William H. Day is president; Senator Marcus A. Hanna, vice-president; Col. Myron T. Herrick, treasurer, and Ryerson Hiltch, secretary. The first object of the association is to raise funds for the erection and maintenance of a suitable memorial at Canton, that city having been his home town, that city having been his home throughout his public life and having been selected by him as the place of his burial. If there should be a surplus it will be devoted to the erection of some appropriate memorial at the national capital.

AMERICAN HORSES.

Quarter of a Million Sold Abroad in Five Years.

Sales of horses for export increased \$3,500,000 in 1890 to \$7,500,000 in 1900. For the past five years the total shipments have reached about a quarter of a million at a cost of \$27,000,000. The figures for the present year are not yet compiled, but it is said they will bring the total up to 300,000 horses shipped. Great Britain takes the bulk

THE NEWS.

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THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger, Bonafide
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

It is somewhat peculiar the time some women will devote to wondering why no man loves them when half the time spent in cultivating the lovable virtues would insure the love of a dozen men.

A western congressman says some of his constituents like rural mail delivery so well that they have quit coming to town and consequently the merchants are going to "turn him down" for voting for it.

The republican party won't fail to spread the doctrine of protection in the south. Its doctrine the south, with its rapidly increasing manufactures, will appreciate.

Under American direction the Philippine Bureau of Forestry paid a net profit of \$75,000 last year as against a profit of \$5,000 under the Spanish regime.

There promises to be a considerable attendance of Daughters of the Revolution at the Pan-American congress. South American revolution, of course.

It is somewhat doubtful if Emperor William would take a beating as manfully as Sir Thomas Lipton. The former would probably call it lese-majeste.

At the rate at which it is now proceeding the French academy will get its dictionary out in time to call it a paleontology of the French language.

We exported last year 210 million bushels of American corn and received for the same \$82,000,000. Our shipments to Cuba have tripled in three years.

If the Secretary of the Treasury persists in mixing up with the New York appraisal he may find the results more blissful than engaging.

For a man who has no Southern policy President Roosevelt is exhibiting remarkably good politics in that direction.

Secretary of agriculture Wilson is exploring the chayote which is no relation to the coyote but a kind of squash.

Women are attaining their equality with a vengeance; an Ohio judge recently compelled a woman to pay alimony.

In Augusta, Ga., the members of the bar will low-low to the judge each Monday morning.

Mr. Roosevelt has decided that it shall be the White House and not the executive mansion.

President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna talked low in that much advertised conference.

New has decided that anarchists may not dance in halls—only in the air.

Senator Beveridge may look boyish but he don't talk that way.

W. S. Cleveland's Minstrel's.
Those who attend the excellent performances at W. S. Cleveland's new and handsome theatre on Van Buren Street, between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, witness only the highest order of refined minstrelsy and polite vaudeville.

These are presented by the leading high salaried artists in their respective roles in either profession.

The best people in this great city's population are patrons of the house exclusively and judging from the manner they have been crowding this pretty playhouse to overflowing at the fourteen performances given there each week (including Sundays) at 2:20 and 8:20 p. m. daily, since the opening, marks a distinct new era in Chicago's great entertainment problem.

Viewed from a financial standpoint, there never has been a greater success anywhere in the United States, which clearly demonstrates that if the goods would be delivered by all theatrical managers as is done by manager Cleveland some would not find it necessary to resort to the 10, 20 and 30-cent prices of admission, because his new enterprise must necessarily show them that the people of Chicago are willing to pay for the goods, no matter what they cost in reason.

Stricken with Paralysis.
Henderson Grissett, of this place was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured. Geo. R. McDONALD, Man., Logan county, W. Va. Several other remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch, Grayslake Pharmacy.

Lake Villa Pharmacy

J. O. MAC LEAN
Prescription Druggist

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

R. B. Godfrey visited his parents here Sunday.

Mrs. Decker returned home from Buffalo on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker are entertaining friends from the city.

Miss Carrie Austin will leave for her home at Denver, Col., on the 29th.

Geo. McNamara, of Russell, visited the family of Mr. Godfrey over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaede, of Burlington, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Highley Sunday.

Conductor McCalley who runs a freight train was quite badly hurt here on Saturday night.

Lyn Murrie has sold out his milk route to Hartley Darby who will take charge of it today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. White, of Loon Lake, visited their son, D. G. White, and family on Tuesday.

Mr. Yardy has sold his lots east of the W. C. track to a party who will erect a large house on them.

Mrs. John Hook, Sr., accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Turner, of Antioch, and Miss Maud visited the Sister's school at Roundout Monday.

On Tuesday evening, 29th the men will give an oyster supper at the M. W. A. hall, for the benefit of the church, to which all are invited. As the men will take full charge this is expected to be a novel affair. Supper served from 5 to 10 p. m.

On Tuesday the following people left for a visit to Buffalo and the Niagara Falls: Miss Mable Wicks, Maud Turner and Belle Hall, George Strang and son Lee, Louie Wicks, Will Hall, Clarence Doolittle, John Lester, Lee Gilbert and Alice Knappe.

George Hortholz who has been boarding at James Peterkoti's for some time and working at the Armour ice house, was taken sick last week and sent to a Chicago hospital for treatment where he died on Monday of Peritonitis. The remains were brought here for burial on Wednesday a. m., the Mystic workers taking charge of the funeral, in which society he had his life insured for three thousand dollars leaving it to two sisters he has not seen in years and who, it is thought, are still in the old country. He was unmarried and has been a resident of Lake county for a number of years.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Willard Gaines spent Saturday last in Kenosha.

Frank Kingman was a Kenosha visitor Saturday last.

Frank Scattler spent Sunday with his daughter at Harvard.

George Shields spent Saturday last in Chicago on business.

Miss Jessie Shumway, of Chicago, visited over Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Will Foulke.

Miss E. Cotting spent the latter part of last week and the forepart of this with relatives at Elmhurst.

Edward Dixon of Kenosha, Wis., spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dixon.

Frank Rowbottom, of the Northwestern University, Chicago, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rowbottom.

SOUTH BRISTOL.

(From Another Correspondent.)

Dr. H. Darby was a caller in this vicinity Saturday.

Mrs. J. Coyne was a Chicago visitor the forepart of the week.

Mrs. A. Lampe and daughter, of Kenosha, visited relatives here Monday.

Miss Mary Rategan, of Chicago, is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. T. O'Brien.

John Rooney and Miss Mary Ellis were married at St. Mary's church on Tuesday, Oct. 22nd, Rev. C. Haugner, officiating.

At the election of officers of the Altar Society of St. Mary's church the following were elected for the ensuing year: Vice president, Mrs. Annie Hoyer; Secretary, Mrs. D. Hunt; treasurer, Mrs. T. O'Brien.

G. A. Roberts, of Linter, Ill., suffered four years with a wad in his stomach and could not eat. He lost 65 pounds. Two bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin restored his appetite, cured his stomach trouble and today he is well and hearty and says he owes his health to Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

Wall Paper,
Drugs,
Drug Sundries
Candies,
Cigars,
Ice Cream
Soda,
Choice
Perfumes.

VOLO.

John Richardson transacted business in Chicago Monday.

Mrs. A. J. Raymond and Mrs. J. Murry were Chicago visitors recently.

George Waite is in quite poor health. We hope to see him out again, soon.

Beautiful fall weather. Farmers are improving it by rushing their corn through the husking machine.

The Grant Cemetery Society will not have another meeting until next spring when they reorganize.

Last Saturday Mrs. Kate Waite and Mrs. C. Raught attended the County S. S. Convention in Waukegan.

George Vasey has been very sick the past two weeks with heart trouble. He is some better at the present writing.

The people of Volo were pleased last Sunday afternoon to meet their new pastor and his amiable wife. They are young people and have been married nearly three years. He gave an interesting discussion. We trust their coming among us will be a great blessing to every one in this community.

Last Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Vasey occurred the marriage of their daughter Rose to Mr. Joseph Hironimus in the presence of a large company of friends and neighbors. Rev. Stevens, of Grayslake, officiated. The presents were nice and numerous. We extend best wishes to the young couple and wish them much happiness.

MILLBURN, ILL.

E. A. Martin was in Chicago Wednesday.

And the new factory has resumed business.

I heard some one say it should be spelt with an A.

Col. Lewis R. Dyer is visiting the Wentworths.

What has become of the old correspondent from Millburn.

Miss Gertrude Mavor, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. J. M. Strang.

C. B. Cummings and John Bonner took in the State Fair at Springfield.

Ed. Martin attended the final matinee at Drucks Lake Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Frank Wentworth is in Chicago visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Brown.

The new steel bridge over the Strang river, at the east end of the village, is a great improvement.

It is an even bet that Herb. Matthews saw more at the Pan-American than any one who has visited it.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Strang returned last Monday having been absent for some weeks visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Richard Pantall and Mrs. Norman Adams left Thursday morning for a week's visit to the Pan-American at Buffalo.

Mr. J. M. Strang, Mrs. N. E. Jamison and Miss Carrie Baler were in Chicago Wednesday and took in Rip Van Winkle.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Herb. Matthews and Miss Kittie L. Smith have returned from a week's visit to the Pan-American at Buffalo.

The concert given at the church Saturday evening by the Chicago orchestra and local talent was a grand success; the attendance was very large, S. R. O. Hope they will come again.

The Physical Culture Society have gone into mourning over the absence of its President, Miss Alice Judson, but will soon reorganize with Mrs. Irma Strang as President and Miss Carrie Baler as Secretary.

LAKE VILLA.

Several from here visited Waukegan on Monday.

Albert Kapple left Monday for Denver, Colorado where he will visit for some time.

Miss Avis Edwards who has been visiting relatives here for some time will soon return to New York.

The Fox Lake Cemetery Society will meet with Mrs. W. Barnstable at Lake Villa, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31. Visitors welcome.

The last dance of the season will be given at the bowerly next Saturday evening. A prize will be given for the most graceful waltzer. A large crowd is expected.

The Sand Lake Cemetery Society will meet with Mrs. Albert Douglas Thursday, October 31st. Visitors welcome.

Mrs. J. King, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SMITH D. WRIGHT

Having sold his farm will sell at auction, at Sand Lake, 3 miles east Lake Villa, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Oct. 29, 10 cows and 1 bull, 3 horses, mares; 1 wagon, bus, surrey, milk wagon, Champion mower, 1 cultivator, nearly new; 1 truck; hay rake, self rake, drag, 4 milk cans, cauldron kettle, 10 chickens, 14 turkeys, also household furniture. 300 bushels oats, 10 acres corn, 18 tons hay and some straw.

Terms: one year at 6 per cent.
Walter White, Auctioneer.

THOS. & JAS. WEBB, Props.

Almond Webb having sold his farm his sons will sell at auction 1 mile west of Hickory corners and 4 miles east Antioch, Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 9 o'clock a. m., the following: 8 horses—dark bay gelding 5 years old, weight 1400 lbs; bay gelding 5 years old, weight 1400 lbs; brown gelding 6 years old, weight 1335; black gelding 3 years old, weight 1300; bay mare 10 years old, 1 road horse 8 years old, bay yearling colt by Churley S.; black mare 10 yrs. old, 26 cows, 20 calves, heifer 3 years old, bull, 6 heifers coming 2 years. 95 sheep, 48 lambs and 1-buck, 2 brood sows and 15 pigs 6 weeks old, 1 sow with pigs, 7 shoats. Lumber wagon, milk wagon, nearly new; truck, double buggy, 2 buggy poles, pair light bobs, pair heavy bobs, Deering grain binder, Deering corn binder, Deering mower, seeder, pulverizer, 3 riding corn cultivators, 2 drags, walking cultivator, 2 plows, hay rake, 2 hay racks, 2500-lb scales, fanning mill, hay fork and rope, hand seeder, 3 set of double 1 set of single harness, saddle and bridle, pair of fly nets, post auger, mawl, beetle and wedges, 2 log chains, 20 grain bags, wool box, 2 grind stones, wheel barrow, 3 horse evener, corn sheller, 20 milk cans, cauldron kettle, 3 hay knives, stone boat, cross-cut saw, tank heater, forks, shovels and other articles. 15 tons of clover hay, 2 stacks of wild hay, 2 stacks straw, 25 acres corn in shock, cut with binder; 30 bushels wheat. Lunch at noon.

Terms: one year at 5 per cent.
George Vogel, Auctioneer.

WM. GLOSSER

being about to quit farming will sell at auction on the old George Gilmore farm, ¼ mile east of the Avon Center school and 2 miles northwest of Grayslake, Friday Nov. 1st, at 10 o'clock, the following: 14 choice cows, mostly springers; 2 two-year-old heifers and 3 yearling heifers. Sorrel horse, weight 1200 lbs; driving horse, grey mare, 1250 lbs; colt 4 months old, by Ring Master. McCormick grain binder, pulverizer, McCormick mower, nearly new; Hoosier grain seeder, hay rake, hog rack, sulky cultivator, John Deer plow; lever borrow, truck and light wagon, single buggy, top buggy, nearly new; 2 set of bob sleighs, 1 hay rack, 1 milk cart, heavy single harness, 25 milk cans, 19-foot watering trough, 18 cow chains, milk vat, 100 feet of rope, fork and pulleys, 30 grain bags, wagon jack, grind stone, log chain, shovels, forks, spades, picks, 2 sets of double harness, and other articles. 25 tons tame hay in the barn, 1 stack wild hay, 1 stack of oat hay, 3 acres of corn cut with binder. Lunch at noon.

Terms: one year at 6 per cent.
Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.

C. B. LITTLE

will sell at auction, at his residence, at the Ramaker house, north end of Fox Lake, on Thursday, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock, the following property: Eight horses—1 sorrel mare 12 years old, bay mare 11 years old, grey horse 14 years old, sorrel hackney colt 4 years old, sorrel hackney mare 8 yrs. old, bay hackney horse colt 3 years old, 1 driving pony. Four milch cows, one-side seated bus, extension-top surrey, top buggy, lumber wagon, set of trucks, square-box cutter, two-seated buggy, set heavy bobs, hay rack, set ice tools, ice plow, 2 walking plows, stone boat, riding corn plow, walking cultivator, Champion binder, new; grind stone, Deering mower, new; McCormick mower, Deering horse rake, new; cross-cut saw, set of tackle blocks and rope, wheel scraper, set platform scale, 1 jump seat buggy, 1 set of bus harness and fly nets, light driving harness, 2 milk cans, 2 sets single harness, cauldron kettle, set of light and heavy fly nets, 2 saddles, some small farm tools, ladies side saddle, garden cultivator, 3-section drag, 75 decoy ducks, 35 loads of wood, etc. Household furniture—6 bedsteads and bedding, 3 dressers, 4 commodes and toilet sets, extension table, drop-leaf table, ice box, milk safe, 3 kitchen tables, parlor table and cover, music rack 16 dining room chairs, 2 woven wire cots, 8 rocking chairs, lounge, sofa, large easy chair, 6 lace curtains and poles, 1 pair of chenille portieres, 12 curtains and poles, parlor carpet, 4 bedroom carpets, dining room carpet, 4 rugs, some oilcloth, 6 pictures, settee, 2 looking glasses, 3 heating stoves, cook stove, cooking utensils, quantity of dishes and lamps, 2 chandeliers, 1 hall lamp, barrel churn and ice tank, 4 acres corn stalks in field, 75 bushels oats, 15 bushels of potatoes, 3 stacks of wild hay, slack of straw, 5 acres of corn in shock. Lunch at noon.

Terms: one year at 6 per cent.
Walter White, Auctioneer.

Mothers everywhere praise One Minute Cough Cure for the sufferings it has relieved and the lives of their little ones it has saved. Strikes at the root of the trouble and draws out the inflammation. The children's favorite Cough Cure. W. T. Hill.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS

You will enjoy a visit to this store because of the interesting and beautiful things displayed and when you compare values you'll agree that braggadocio is not needed to help sell our goods.

Bed Blankets

We carry a large line of cotton fleeced blankets, in white and colors, which are exceptional values at \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.75 and 49c, pair. Union blankets made on cotton warp with wool filling to insure more service in wear and washing, at \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$1.75 pair. All wool blankets in gray or white, with fancy pink, blue or red borders, made from selected long-combed wool; blankets that can be recommended for honest wear and service at from \$8, to \$5, \$4.50, \$4, \$3.50 pair.

Comforters

Heavy quilted comforters, chintz covered, figured on one side at the prices 85 cents to 75 cents each. Large Silkoline covered comforters, figured on both sides and filled with good white cotton and tufted at the prices, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75, to \$1.25 ea. Also a large line of Horse Blankets and Robes.

G. R. LYON & SONS.

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

How School Teachers Got Their Pay Nearly a Hundred Years Ago.

N. S. Cannon brings to the editor a document that is really a curiosity in its line. It is a contract made by Mr. Cannon's father, John Cannon, to teach school, and it shows that the school teacher's lot was by no means a snap in those "good old days in Ohio." This ancient document reads as follows:

"I John Cannon, do bind myself to the under subscribers that I will bind myself to teach their children for thirty-seven and a half cents a month per scholar provided there shall be fourteen scholars subscribed for, to be paid in wheat this winter or sugar next spring, the subscribers to board me and will begin the school when the house shall be fitted, sugar or wheat to be delivered at Stephen Cannon's house in Aurora."

This ancient document is dated Dec. 4, 1809, and is signed by seven persons, guaranteeing eleven "scholars," and all agree to pay in "sugar." Now let's see what a princely salary this old-time pedagogue drew. Eleven "scholars" at 37½ cents each per month would mean \$4.25 if the teacher were paid in money, but paid in "sugar" it is impossible to figure it out at this late day. It is safe to say that Mr. Cannon was not able to take many long journeys during his vacations.

ROLLINS, ILL.

Mrs. L. Wigham visited with Rollins friends Sunday.

Lewis Hook has had to leave school on account of ill health.

Ira Carfield visited at Libertyville the fore part of the week.

Susie Wilton and Maud Edwards have returned from their visit to Buffalo.

Avis Edwards returned to her home at Niagara Falls the fore part of the week.

The Cemetery Society will meet with Mrs. L. Burge at Grayslake Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31. Lora Cremin, Sec'y.

A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sunbays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch; Grayslake Pharmacy.

A Halloween Magazine.

Supernatural Trail, a powerful tale of the West, by Owen Wister, and illustrated by Remington, is the opening story in the Halloween Number (October 26) of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. Other attractive features are a new episode in The Love Affairs of Patricia and a striking poem by Holman F. Day. Mr. Day's ballad, "The Night of the White Review," tells a weird tale current among Gloucester fishermen. It has all the swing and movement of Mr. Kipling's Dipsy Chantays, and a strength and originality all its own.

Stepped Into Live Coals.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, V., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by W. T. Hill at 25 cents.

Inheritance of Cancer.
Facts collected by insurance companies show that the danger from inheritance, as in the case of cancer, is not so great as is commonly supposed.

"Hypocrisy Exposed."
Decet and hypocrisy were exposed by the slightest touch of Ithuriel's spear. Ithuriel was the angel sent by Gabriel to discover Satan. He found him squatting like a toad beside Eve as she lay asleep, and brought him before Gabriel. This incident is fully described in Milton's "Paradise Lost."

F. BAIRSTOW,

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Physician and Surgeon,
Gray's Lake, Ill.

Calls promptly attended to

MASTER and SLAVE

By...
T. H. THORPE

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brother is," Laure said, fondling the crescent lovingly.

"I left him at New Orleans talking politics. One learns nothing else there now. The supporters of Breckinridge encourage Horace to run for congress, and he is quite willing to do so, though he tells them he is opposed to the extension of slavery. They regard the race as being entirely between Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Douglas. Lincoln's candidacy is laughed at."

"If the lawsuit should be decided against M. Horace, he will be bitterly opposed in this parish," Laure observed.

"That is a very big if," Evariste replied.

"And if Lincoln should win a great many plans will be upset. I know nothing of politics, but they say these things on the highlands." Laure smiled contentedly.

"You must make that 'if' still larger, Laure. The great heads in the city will hardly admit that Lincoln is running." "I have heard my grandfather say there were just two smart men in this parish—Baldoune and Quillebert—one gifted as if from God, the other as if by the devil."

"Well," queried Evariste.

"I have also heard that Baldoune said not long ago that if both Douglas and Breckinridge are candidates to the end Lincoln will be elected president, and Quillebert has said that he will win the suit in the supreme court." Laure had spoken with a positiveness that was not without its effect upon Evariste, and as he pursued his journey homeward he seriously resolved in his mind these possibilities and their bearing upon his own aims and interests.

Oakfell returned a week later, and his supporters set actively to work to secure a favorable delegation to the convention called to meet at Baton Rouge on the 15th day of October. They were successful, though considerable strength was developed against him. It was believed he would receive the nomination, which would be tantamount to election. His friends proudly anticipated the distinction his career in congress would give to the parish and had agreed upon three representative citizens to accompany him in a short canvass of the district after the convention. He had spent a happy hour with Estelle and was sitting in his plantation office thinking of her when Leon brought letters and papers from New Orleans just arrived by way of the Red River landing. One bulky envelope bore the card of a professional friend of whom he had requested the earliest possible news of the court's judgment. The letter said:

"I caused a copy to be made of the opinion handed down by the supreme court this morning in the suit of Leon Queyrouze versus Quillebert for freedom and mail it by today's boat in order that you may know the result before tomorrow's newspapers can reach you. The chief justice was the organ of the court and had the concurrence of three of the associates. One justice, as you will notice, dissented."

Quivering with interest, he read the following dictum of the highest court of the state, penned by its chief justice: "The plaintiff, with his mother and other children, were inventoried as belonging to the estate of Queyrouze. One Poydre, acting as agent for the heirs, made sale of the property, with the exception of the boy Leon. He sold the mother of the plaintiff and her other children to the defendant Quillebert. Leon himself was expressly exempted from the sale, being then in the keeping of one Mrs. Wyley, to whom he had been sent by the expressed wish of Queyrouze. About nine years after the defendant obtained possession of the plaintiff and enjoyed the benefit of his labor until he ran away after the institution of this suit.

"There is testimony in the record to show that Queyrouze and his heirs intended that Leon should be free and some conversations in which he said he was free. The plaintiff, however, never asserted his freedom and never left the service of the defendant until he absconded after the bringing of this suit. On the contrary, he admitted he was a slave to a person whom he wished to bargain for him.

"However desirous the heirs of Queyrouze may have been that the plaintiff should become free, their wishes alone could not make him so. This being a matter affecting the public order, it required the action of the public authorities before it could be brought about.

"It is apparent that in this controversy it is a matter of no consequence who is the owner, whether Quillebert or the heirs of Queyrouze. The only question which we can consider is whether the plaintiff had acquired the status of a free person of color prior to the promulgation of the act of 1857, which now prohibits emancipation.

"It is quite clear that the plaintiff has never enjoyed his liberty for one week, much less the space of ten years. He has been all his life under the control of others, who have enjoyed the benefit of his labor. It matters not so far as this controversy is concerned, whether the defendant Quillebert has acted in good or bad faith or whether

he has acted against the wishes of the heirs of Queyrouze. If the plaintiff cannot show the facts on which the law declares his emancipation or freedom, he must fall in his action.

"The judgment of the lower court, which was in favor of the plaintiff, must be reversed."

Oakfell, with burning eyes read again these words of the chief justice: "It is a matter of no consequence who is owner, whether Quillebert or the heirs of Queyrouze." "It matters not whether the defendant Quillebert has acted in good or bad faith or whether he acted against the wishes of the heirs of Queyrouze."

Sick at heart, he let fall the paper and lowered his head, murmuring:

"He made his fellow guilty of a sin not colored like his own end, having power to enforce the wrong for such a worthy cause. Dooms and devils him as his lawful prey."

From his gloomy reflection he was recalled by the voice of Leon at the door, saying:

"Mr. Horace, are you sick? Is anything wrong?"

"Yes; I never was so sick as now, and something has gone wrong. Leon, the supreme court has adjudged you a slave, the slave of Quillebert."

"O merciful God!" Leon groaned, clutching a chair for support. "Save me from that man, Mr. Horace, or kill me!"

"Save yourself. Take a good horse from the stable and fly for your life. Never stop until you are where that human wolf cannot reach you. The cursed news may not be known to any one else in the parish for two days yet, and if so, you will have that much start. Take this and go." Oakfell gave him a sum of money.

"Some day I will prove I am grateful for all your goodness, sir," said the poor fellow, retreating from the door. Soon the muffled sound of a horse speeding over the dusty road was heard, and Leon was again a runaway slave.

The newspapers of the city arrived two days later, bringing the intelligence of the supreme court's ruling, with editorial remarks commending it as a timely check to abolitionist propaganda. Great was the rejoicing on the highlands. The cabarets had a day of business recalling that of the trial. Dede did so thriving a trade that he was put to bed early in the afternoon, leaving the harvest to the madame. At night bonfires were lighted, and bonfires clattered and flitted across the prairie, their courses indicated by the cracking of pistols and shrill cries of "Long live Quillebert!" "Down with Oakfell!"

The victor received the congratulations of his admirers at Dede's with profuse entertainment of gumbo and rum, but with the tranquillity of a strategist who had foreseen success planned through feigned retreat. Pratean's lips and eyes were beyond control and continued to dance long after the hot rum had stilled his tongue.

Oakfell assembled his friends and, explaining that the decision could be used as an effective weapon against him in the convention, requested their leave to withdraw his candidacy. After much discussion the justness of his view was conceded, and the consent he desired was given. A formal note was received from Pratean demanding the return to his client Quillebert of the slave Leon, who, the writer said, was harbored by Oakfell. It was consigned to the flames. A little letter came through the local post saying, "I suffer for poor Odette's grief, but more because you suffer and through my fault." This was not consigned to the flames.

The result of the litigation was a severe shock to the young lawyer. His confidence in his fellow men was weakened. He lost respect for authorities. Ambitions seemed but snares to peace of mind. Wrong, chicanery and cruelty appeared essential to success. His brother, upon whom he had lavished so much affection, could not or did not cheer his drooping spirit. The time



"Save me from that man!"

was sadly out of joint; the adjustment was that of the powerful, "brief, comfortable and wrong."

Thus dejected and gloomy, he wandered for days about the plantation, not caring to read, avoiding converse, unable to feel interest in what had formerly engrossed him, when in the

early days of November came the intelligence, astounding, incredible, yet verified, that Abraham Lincoln had been elected president of the United States.

CHAPTER XIII. TUMBLING WATERS.

TIME now seemed to quicken its flight. Events trod on the heels of events in a scramble and hurry of occurrence. Disintegration of institutions, enterprises and associations, public and social, appeared everywhere like a corroding disease, and demoralization was the rankest of growths. Secession, civil war, suspension of industries, gatherings and departures of volunteers, dissensions and suspicions, dread of the negro—dumb cause of contention—gave somber color to the life of fair Avoyelles.

The first banner flung to the breeze was the flag of France, hoisted by Quillebert over his dwelling, thus warning both factions that molestation of him or his would be at the peril of his imperial master's displeasure.

Oakfell was instant to take his stand. Though discountenancing negro slavery, he was wedded to the doctrine of state sovereignty and in its defense buckled on his sword. He was chosen lieutenant of the company of horse organized under the captaincy of Judge Honore Victor Tailleux, whom Pratean succeeded on the bench.

The day approached for the company to proceed to New Orleans for assignment to its regiment and brigade, to be forwarded to the front. The half brothers held a long conference in the plantation office.

"Evariste," Horace said, "I do not concur in the general belief that this strife will end in 90 days. My forecast is that it will extend into years and will be fierce and desolating. My life has known three sweet affections which have been as incense to it. The love I bore your mother still clings to her memory. All my yearnings for kinship have been centered upon you, whom I have cherished as son, brother and friend and have sought to shield from the rude experiences of life. Though absent, I wish to leave my protection with you and for that entreat you to promise that under no circumstances will you enter the military service during the coming war. I leave with you full authority to manage all my interests, and this will supply you with ample means to purchase exemption from any call which may be made for troops. Promise me, Evariste."

"Would not that be taken as cowardice?" asked Evariste.

"Not necessarily," replied Horace. "After what I will say to our friends on the subject. But, even if it should, make that sacrifice for my sake and give me your promise, for should you enlist my anxiety for you would unman me as a soldier, and should you be killed this would never be home for me again. Promise me, my boy."

Evariste walked to the door and looked out into the starlit night. Returning, he gave his hand to Horace and said, as if he had struggled:

"I promise, brother."

"I thank you, Evariste. Now let us pass to another subject near my heart. You know I have intended always to divide with you all I own. Such is still my purpose. Perhaps it should have been done in form before this, but you have never intimated the wish, and I have been much distracted by other matters. But it is here provided for." Giving him a sealed envelope, he continued: "If I fall, open this and act upon it. A second and last pledge you must give me. I told you three affections have made life sweet to me. The last, Evariste, is my love for Estelle Latiolais."

Evariste's heart suddenly ceased to beat. He felt himself falling from his chair, but clutched the arms with tightening grasp and by a supreme effort of will restored his self command without drawing his brother's notice. The latter continued:

"I need not tell you what this love is to me. You can well understand that it is more than food, drink, air, rest or sleep. It is all that makes life. Yet I have never told her of my love."

"You have not?" Evariste exclaimed quickly.

"I have not."

"But you will before you go?" he asked anxiously.

"I will not," replied Horace, and Evariste breathed freely.

"The fate that awaits me as a soldier," Horace resumed, "is so uncertain that it would be unjust to leave her plighted, though I knew my love to be returned, and I have no such knowledge. Now, Evariste, you are well aware of the weakness of her old grandfather and how professed to her is his guardianship—indeed, how sadly she needs protection against his improvidence; also you cannot be ignorant of the baneful influence exercised over the old gentleman by that conscienceless wretch Quillebert. Swear to me, brother, by all you hold most sacred that you will advise, aid and protect her against the mischiefs these two may work to her fortune and defend her from danger and harm in every form. I place you on guard; give her in charge to you. Swear you will preserve her safe till my return." Oakfell's feelings had mastered him, and his eloquent eyes welled over.

"I make the promise and swear to keep it," said Evariste.

"A wealth of gratitude shall be your reward," Horace cried, embracing him warmly, and the brothers spoke good night.

Wearing for the first time his military uniform, Oakfell paid his visit of adieu to Estelle on the eve of the company's departure. Both had schooled themselves for the ordeal, she to appear brave and he to keep back the words of love that were ever rising from his heart to his lips. As is usual in such trials, the result was diluted

with emotion. It is safe to say each understood the other better than if free rein had been given to speech.

"Mademoiselle," Oakfell said on taking leave, "I have perhaps been somewhat officious concerning your affairs, but when I explain my action I beg you to approve. M. Latiolais, your only kinsman, your sole authoritative protector and adviser, is growing old and



Oakfell saw the action.

as you have admitted to me, is through his amiable weaknesses, to some extent subject to Quillebert's domination. I have charged my brother to be especially watchful of your welfare and in all things to stand between you and harm."

"And has M. Evariste accepted the charge?" Estelle asked.

"Most willingly, and bravely he will keep it," Oakfell answered. "His soul is a noble one, his heart as true as steel. Tely upon him and trust him implicitly, mademoiselle, should any peril or crisis arise. I have chosen him for this because I know his lofty character and love him next to his mother's memory."

"I will be guided by him because you tell me so," Estelle said, her trembling voice forbidding more of reply. "Wear this," she added, pinning to his coat a tiny cockade of red, white and red.

"And wear you this," Oakfell answered, passionately kissing her hand. "Au revoir, and God keep you."

"Au revoir, and God bless!" Estelle could say no more, but threw her arms about Odette, who stood behind her, and wept as if her heart were broken. Oakfell saw the action. His grief was akin to joy.

It was a gallant company that pranced down the bayou road to the steamboat landing amid buzzes and wailing handkerchiefs—dark eyed creoles, chevilliers by heredity, fair skinned Americans, soldiers by instinct. None sat his horse with braver mien than Sergeant Valois Mouillot, who, refusing to be repressed, had placed his daughters in the keeping of his sister and determinedly followed where Oakfell led. And in a few short weeks these elites of the southern countryside were swallowed up by the great, seething army of the southwest.

Quillebert exploited his tricolored standard to the utmost. His accustomed boldness progressed to daring audacity. As the rigors of the times and privations of the people increased he pushed his ventures and speculations, trading the necessities of life at exorbitant valuations for cotton, which commanded enormous gold prices in the markets of the world. Though embargo was laid by the authorities upon exportation of the staple, he successfully smuggled cargoes down the Atchafalaya through Berwick bay to French traders and brought back packets of consols and notes of the Bank of France.

A strange companionship came to be observed. Evariste Oakfell and Quillebert were seen much together and not infrequently at Dede's cabaret, but so engrossed were the neighbors with the growing miseries of their isolation that they were only silent wonder.

The rumor that the two were partners in contraband adventures was received with mere shrugging of shoulders and turning up of eyes, save by Estelle, who repelled them as malicious and whose trusting heart was satisfied with Evariste's explanation that his intimacy with Quillebert and the cabaret was intended to enable him the better to guard her grandfather, for it was true that Leonidas was almost daily the third of the trio at Dede's testing the fortune of cards with Quillebert; that he made periodical settlements of losses by giving promissory notes, and habitually reached his gate stupefied by potatoes of rum.

After one of these seances, the old man having been lifted to his saddle and his horse's head turned homeward, Quillebert and Evariste sat at table in the cabaret, the former drinking brandy, the latter sipping a light wine.

"How much of Latiolais' paper do you hold?" asked Evariste.

"Sixteen thousand dollars, to be paid in gold," Quillebert answered.

"How much of it is secured by mortgage?"

"Eleven thousand dollars."

"What will you take for half the whole batch?"

"Fifty bales of cotton."

"Have I that much under your shed now?"

"Yes; more."

"Where are the notes?"

"At my house."

"Will you transfer them today?"

"Yes, if you will come with me. But why do you want this paper, and what need is there for such haste?"

"It does not concern you to know, comrade," Evariste said, rising from his chair.

"I am not so sure of that," replied Quillebert, following him.

The exchange having been completed,

Evariste continued on to the Latiolais home. Most solitously he piled Estelle with inquiry as to her comfort and health, the affairs of her plantation and behavior of her slaves.

"None of these matters gives me the care that my dear grandfather does, M. Evariste," she said sadly. "Not only does his intemperance increase appallingly, but he seems haunted by some secret fear, and he cannot sleep unless in his cups or under the effect of a drug. So kind, so gentle and loving, it is killing me to see his old age thus miserable. I am sure much of it is due to his association with M. Quillebert. Oh, can you not stand between him and that wicked man?"

"Mademoiselle, believe me, I am sincerely distressed by what you say and am doing all I properly can to effect what you desire. A more direct interference on my part would be resented by M. Latiolais and render me powerless for future service in his behalf. But let us be hopeful. For your sake I will be watchful and ready to act for his protection." Evariste accompanied his words with look and gesture of sincerest devotion.

"I know you will. I know you will," Estelle replied, "and I trust in your friendship and tact unquestioningly, as your noble brother bade me."

Evariste flushed and said:

"Is it impossible for me to win your confidence by my own merit, mademoiselle? Must I have it only at the bidding of another, though that other be my brother?"

"M. Evariste," Estelle exclaimed, "do not speak so! You wrong yourself, your brother and me by such words."

"Possibly, but I have feelings, though you persist in ignoring them."

"My friend, forgive me if a word of mine has wounded you. I did not so intend. Your brother always delighted at the mention of you, and I supposed—"

"Yes, mademoiselle, except when he is held up as the lens through which alone I am seen. I only mean that I strive by my own endeavors to deserve your trust and seek it not through the inspiration of another."

"I do trust you, M. Evariste, because, being Horace Oakfell's brother, you cannot but deserve to be trusted," she said firmly.

This display of loyalty to Horace staggered him, and he retired, nettled and meditating things which boded no good to the dependent girl's peace.

The second year of the war witnessed a second conscription of recruits to



Gave vent to her overwrought feelings.

strengthen the armies at the front, and Evariste's name was drawn, to the infinite amusement of Quillebert and Dede. He joined in the merriment and by the application of 4,000 francs sent Dominique Blinoret of Par en Haut to the enrolling officer in his stead. Six weeks later Dominique was capering as nimbly as ever at the gumbo balls of Bayou Blanc, vanishing with the stars of morning and as completely.

Evariste hastened to explain to Estelle that his sending of a substitute was in fulfillment of the promise exacted from him by his brother, adding cynically:

"Therefore, mademoiselle, you will not only acquit but you will praise me. But when at sight of him Laure sang teasingly,

"Soldier, soldier, marry, marry me; I will give you a life and drum,"

he was annoyed not a little.

"Very well," said he; "if you wish it so very much, mademoiselle, I can volunteer and march to the battlefields, gaining the credit for two recruits instead of one."

"No, you must not; you shall not," said Laure, suddenly dropping her gayety and showing alarm. "It is not your fight. You own neither slave nor land to fight for. Even the gains of your ventures with M. Quillebert you must account for to your hero brother, if he returns, for they were made by the use of his money."

"Laure, why are you continually saying things which you know vex me?"

"Because I want you to realize your situation, learn the truth, see your interest and know who are your friends. Does that girl over there," extending her arm in the direction of Estelle's home, "ever tell you a truth for your profit?"

"She does not presume to advise me," Evariste replied.

"A little presumption in the way of good advice would be but slight return for your devoted protection of herself, and her dotting grandfather, protection so disinterested and costing so much self sacrifice on your part." Laure laughed contemptuously, assuming a mock attitude of humility and lifting her saucy eyes to the young man's burning face.

"Do you make bold to insinuate that I am acting selfishly?"

"Oh, I do not call it making bold to say what I know or what I think, and I never insinuate."

"How, then, can you know my me-

lives save as they are indicated by my acts?"

"I am the granddaughter of the doctress," she said laughingly.

"Bah!" exclaimed Evariste.

"Have a care, Evariste; have a care. The doctress must not be insulted."

Laure's warning was so serious and dramatic that Evariste involuntarily checked the impetuosity of his manner. He said:

"Laure, I meant no insult, no disrespect. Her relationship to you would forbid that. We are friends?"

"Friends?" she repeated. "I am your friend."

"I do not believe anything could make me other than your friend. But what does it mean to tell the truth and warn you from danger?"

"I am not content taught, and I know nothing of what are called convent privileges, but I do know when to speak and what to speak to a friend who is blindly endeavoring his career. Hear me well. Openly join hands with Quillebert and trust in me, and independence and happiness will be yours. Pursue your double faced course with that fearful chit, and upon your brother's return your post will be that of servile dependence upon his bounty. Bold? Yes, because I feel the truth and say it for your sake and—turning away and hiding her face, she sobbed—'for mine.'"

"Laure, you have said too much!" he exclaimed hotly and started away.

"The senseless infatuation for a girl who despises you makes you say that. But time will show. You will come to me yet. You are of my kind. You will come to me yet." Her eyes blazed with passion as she confronted him again, and her words seemed to burn their way into his soul. She ran into the forest and, throwing herself at the foot of a farallid old oak tree, gave vent to her overwrought feelings in a fit of violent weeping. Then, bathing her cheeks and eyes in the cool waters of the malarials, she stood long upon its edge, thinking intently. Setting her teeth firmly and clenching her little fists, she mentally vowed, "I will it—he shall be mine!" and returned to the cottage with the bright look and airy step of one whose spirit had never known tribulation.

But Evariste's agitation was not so quickly allayed. He now saw in Laure an active, interested hinderer of his designs. He could not estimate the potentiality of her influence with Quillebert, who could make disclosures fatal to him in the regard of the pure hearted Estelle. He recognized that he had made no progress in her good graces. Difficulties accumulated, but they only hardened his determination and drove him to devise a course of action of swift and heroic severity in ending all uncertainty. The event on which this policy depended, though abortive, was one for which he devoutly wished. Laure's speech had stung him, and he swore Estelle Latiolais should be his bride.

CHAPTER XIV.
THE LIGHT OF WAR.

WITH the line of Federal occupation extending along the east bank of the Mississippi from New Orleans to Vicksburg and the Confederate army of the transmississippi department hovering about the western and northern borders of Louisiana, the people of Avoyelles were in a state of insulation which made life harder day by day and at times appeared to menace even the very possibilities of existence. Commercial navigation of the rivers, on which they depended for much of their supplies, was stopped. A number of the largest planters had taken refuge with their slaves and animals in Texas and the Indian Territory. The scarcity of all staples of food and clothing increasing from month to month, labor was but poorly sustained and diminished crops were cultivated under formidable and multiplying difficulties. Medicines were a desideratum sorely needed. Privations and suffering were present actualities.

Selfishness grew apace, community interests waned, social phases disappeared, and indifference to neighborhood concerns prevailed. And thus it was that, though a numerous cortege attended the obsequies of Mother Deshautes, the doctress, who was found dead in her throne-like chair, with Egyptian cotton in her hands and an unfinished letter in her lap, yet when Laure accepted the protection of Quillebert and became his housekeeper, an event which in normal times would have set the entire parish by the ears, the spirit of gossip and enmity materialized now in mere shruggings of shoulders and shakings of heads. On returning to the cottage after the funeral Quillebert had said to her:

"You cannot live here alone. Your father and I were friends. I am older than he would be if alive. Do not mind what these dolts about here may say. Look to your own interests. Come to my house. When this war is ended and I have finished the harvest it yields to me, I may go back to France to end my days. Perhaps we may then marry."

And Laure had replied:

"No; we will not marry then or ever, but I will go and keep your house. I have no kin here. It is nothing to me what the neighbors say. I can truly speak worse of them than they of me, and they know it. I am not beholden to any one and will make my way according to my own notions, not those of others."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The Growth of Kansas.

The population of Kansas has not increased much during the last ten years. Quite an emigration out of the state during the period of depression and the large number of emigrants to Oklahoma nearly overbalance the natural increase. In 1880 the total population was 1,427,096; in 1890, 1,444,704.

The Doctor's Dilemma

By Hesba Stretton

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"I do not know why terror always strikes me dumb and motionless. I did not sit or speak, but looked steadily with a fascinated gaze, into my husband's face—a worn, white, emaciated face, with eyes peering eagerly into mine. It was an awful look; one of dark triumph, of smothered, cunning exultation. Neither of us spoke."

He sank down on the seat beside me, with an air of exhaustion, yet with a low, fiendish laugh which sounded hideously loud in my ears. His fingers were still about my arm, but he had to wait to recover from the first shock of his success—for it had been a shock. His face was bathed with perspiration, and his breath came and went fitfully. I thought I could even hear the heavy throbbing of his heart.

"I've found you," he said, his hand tightening its hold—and at the first sound of his voice the spell which bound me snapped—"I've tracked you out at last to this cursed hole. The game is up, my little lady. By heaven! you'll repent of this. You are mine, and no man shall come between us."

"I don't understand you," I muttered. He had spoken in an undertone, and I could not raise my voice above a whisper, so parched and dry was my throat. "Understand!" he said, with a shrug of his shoulders. "I know all about Dr. Martin Dobree. You understand that well enough. I am here to take charge of you, to carry you home with me as my wife, and neither man nor woman can interfere with me in that. It will be best for you to come with me quietly."

"I will not go with you," I answered, in the same hoarse whisper; "I am liv-

ing here in the presbytery, and you cannot force me away. I will not go."

"The silly raving of an ignorant girl!" he sneered. "The law will compel you to return to me. I will take the law into my own hands, and compel you to go with me at once. If there is no conveyance to be hired in this confounded hole, we will walk down the road together, like two lovers, and wait for the omnibus. Come, Olivia."

Our voices had not risen much above their undertones yet, but these last words he spoke more loudly. Jean opened the door of the presbytery and looked out, and Pierre came down to the corner of the transept to see who was speaking. I lifted the hand which was not holding, and beckoned Jean.

"Jean," I said, in a low tone still, "this man is my enemy. Monsieur le Cure knows all about him; but he is not here. You must protect me."

"Certainly, madame," he replied. "Monsieur le Cure has the goodness to release madame."

"She is my wife," retorted Richard Foster.

"I have told all to Monsieur le Cure," I said.

"Monsieur le Cure is gone to England; it is necessary to wait till his return, Monsieur Englishman."

"Fool!" said Richard in a passion; "she is my wife, I tell you."

"Ah!" he replied, philosophically, "but it is my affair to protect madame. There is no resource but to wait till Monsieur le Cure returns from his voyage. If madame does not say, 'This is my husband, how can I believe you?' She says, 'He is my enemy.' I cannot confide her to a stranger."

"I will not leave her," he exclaimed.

"Good! very good! Pardon, monsieur," responded Jean, laying his iron fingers upon the hand that held me, and loosening its grip as easily as if it had been the hand of a child. "Madame, you are free. Leave Monsieur le Cure locked up to me, and go away into the house, if you please."

I did not wait to hear any further altercation, but fled as quickly as I could into the presbytery. Up into my own chamber I ran, drew a heavy chest against the door and fell down trembling and nerveless upon the floor beside it.

But there was no time to lose in womanish terrors; my difficulty and danger were too great. Why should I not write to Thérèse? He had promised to come to my help whenever and wherever I might summon him. I ran down to Mademoiselle Thérèse for the materials for a letter, and in a few minutes it was written, and on the way to Sarah.

The night fell while I was still alone. Suddenly there was the noisy rattle of wheels over the rough pavement—the baying of dogs—an indistinct shout. A horrible dread took hold of me. Was it possible that he had returned, with some force which should drive me away from my refuge and give me up to him?

I heard hurried footsteps and joyous voices. A minute or two afterward, Minnie beat against my barricaded door,

and shouted gleefully through the key-hole.

"Come down, Aunt Nelly," she cried. "Monsieur Laurence is come home again!"

I felt as if some strong hand had lifted me out of a whirl of troubled waters and set me safely upon a rock. I ran down into the salon, where Monsieur Laurence was seated, as tranquilly as if he had never been away, in his high-backed armchair, smiling quietly at Minnie's gambols of delight. Jean stood just within the door, his hands behind his back, holding his white cotton cap in them; he had been making his report of the day's events. Monsieur held out his hand to me, and I ran to him, caught it in both of mine, bent down my face upon it, and burst into a passion of weeping, in spite of myself.

"Come, come, madame!" he said, his own voice faltering a little; "I am here, my child; behold me! There is no place for fear now; I am king in Ville-à-la-Bois. Is it not so, my good Jean?"

"Monsieur le Cure, you are emperor," replied Jean.

"If that is the case," he continued, "madame is perfectly secure in my castle. You do not ask me what brings me back again so soon. But I will tell you, madame. At Noireau, the proprietor of the omnibus to Granville told me that an Englishman had gone that morning to visit my little parish. Good! We do not have that honor every day. I ask him to have the goodness to tell me the Englishman's name. It is written in the book at the bureau. Monsieur Foster. I remember that name well, very well. That is the name of the husband of my little English daughter. Foster! I see in a

and the sultry, breathless night, could only come back again!

"I felt as if I had passed through an immeasurable spell, both of memory and anguish, before Monsieur Laurence came, though he had responded to my summons immediately. I then told him in hurried, broken sentences, what Pierre had confessed to me. His face grew overcast and troubled, and he at once started for the factory. He returned after a long, long suspense.

"My child," he said, "monsieur is ill! attacked, I am afraid, by the fever. I shall remain with him all this day. You must bring us what we have used of, and leave it on the stone there, as it used to be."

"But cannot he be removed at once?" I asked.

"My dear," he answered, "what can I do? The village is free from sickness now; how can I run the risk of carrying the fever there again? It is too far to send monsieur to Noireau. Obedy me, my child, and leave him to me and to God. Cannot you confide in me yet?"

"Yes," I said, weeping, "I trust you with all my heart."

"Go, then, and do what I bid you," he replied. "Tell my sister and Jean, tell all my people, that no one must intrude upon me, no one must nearer this house than the appointed place. You must think of me as absent, yet close at hand; that is the difference. I am here, in the path of my duty. Go, and fulfill yours."

For three days, morning after morning, whilst the dew lay still upon the grass, I went down, with a heavy and foreboding heart, to the place where I could watch the cottage, through the long sultry hours of the summer day.

Here in the open sunshine, with the hot walls of the mill casting its rays back again, the heat was intense; though the white cap I wore protected my head from it, my eyes were dazzled, and I felt ready to faint.

No wonder if Monsieur Laurence should have sunk under it, and the long strain upon his energies, which would have overtaxed a younger and stronger man. I had passed the invisible line which his will had drawn about the place, and had half crossed the court; when I heard footsteps close behind me, and a large, brown, rough hand suddenly caught mine.

"Mam'zelle!" cried a voice I knew, "is this you?"

"Oh, Tardif! Tardif!" I exclaimed. I rested my beating heart against him, and sobbed violently, whilst he surrounded me with his strong arm, and laid his hand upon my head, as if to assure me of his help and protection.

"Hush, hush! mam'zelle," he said. "It is Tardif, your friend, my little mam'zelle; your servant, you know. I am here. What shall I do for you? Is there any person in yonder house who frightens you, my poor little mam'zelle? Tell me what to do."

He had drawn me back into the green shade of the trees, and placed me upon the felled tree where I had been sitting before. I told him all quickly, briefly—all that had happened since I had written to him. I saw the tears start to his eyes.

"Thank God I am here," he said. "I lost no time, mam'zelle, after your letter reached me. I will save Monsieur le Cure; I will save them both, if I can. He is a good man, this cure, and we must not let him perish. He has no authority over me, and I will go this moment and force my way in, if the door is fastened. Adieu, my dear little mam'zelle."

He was gone before I could speak a word, striding with quick, energetic tread across the court. The closed door under the eaves opened readily. In an instant the white head of Monsieur Laurence passed the casement, and I could hear the hum of an earnest altercation, although I could not catch a syllable of it. But presently Tardif appeared again in the doorway, waving his cap in token of having gained his point.

It seemed to me almost as if time had been standing still since that first morning when Monsieur Laurence had left my side, and passed out of my sight to seek for my husband in the fever-stricken dwelling. Yet it was the tenth day after that when, as I took up my weary watch soon after day break, I saw him crossing the court again and coming towards me.

What had he to say? What could impel him to break through the strict rule which had interdicted all dangerous contact with himself? His face was pale, and his eyes were heavy as if with want of rest, but they looked into mine as if they could read my inmost soul.

(To be continued.)

Why We Need Hobbies.

Business is not inseparable from higher things. Men may be born grocers, but need not live only as grocers. Solon and Thales, wise men of the Greeks, were merchants; Plato peddled oil; Spinoza, the philosopher, mended spectacles. Linnæus was a cobbler as well as a botanist. Shakespeare prided himself more upon his success as a stage manager than as a dramatist. Spenser was a sheriff. It might require a rather strong wrench of the imagination to imagine sheriffs of to-day writing another "Faerie Queen"—but why? Milton taught school, as have almost all great men. Walter Scott, the wizard of the North, was circuit clerk and practical man of affairs; Grote was a London banker, Ricardo a stock jobber and Sir Isaac Newton master of the English mint. Paul was a tent-maker and the Great Gentleman an apprentice at a carpenter's bench.

"I practice law simply to support myself," said one of the greatest of St. Louis attorneys—an attorney-at-law, not an attorney-at-politics—"but my real life is at home in my library."

Thoroughly practical people need the help of hobbies to keep them from shriveling up.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

High-Priced Book.

The biggest price ever paid for a book was \$4,500, given for an original copy of the "Paterfamilias," published by Faust in 1450. It was bought by Bernard Quaritch.

Tasmania's Mineral Wealth.

Tasmania, in proportion to its area, is the richest in Australasia's colonies in mineral wealth.

Love is the hot waffles and marriage is the cold biscuits.

DELIBERATE ACTION.

PRESIDENT NOT DISPOSED TO RUSH RECIPROCITY.

Practical Details and Results to Be Carefully Considered Before Any of the Kassar Treaties Are Resubmitted to the Senate for Ratification.

Free Trade and other newspapers which so glibly misinterpret the late President's attitude with regard to foreign trade extension and who so confidently count upon President Roosevelt to make good their misinterpretation, would do well to pattern after the intelligent reasonableness of the following statement by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times:

"There will be no precipitate action by the President on the subject of reciprocity. The agitation on this subject in some of the newspapers, with assertions bolstered up by quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's public assurances, whether intended to help the cause of reciprocity or to prejudice it, has no warrant further than that intended in the promise of the President to adhere to the policies of McKinley. The subject is a large and complicated one, and not even Mr. McKinley, after years of experience, was prepared to say just what the details of a reciprocity treaty with a foreign country should be. A reciprocity policy cannot be defined in any but the most general terms by the Executive and with the legislative branch must rest the task of providing the details."

It is well and truly said that the subject of reciprocity is "a large and complicated one"—so large and so complicated that not even President McKinley, with his wealth of practical knowledge in tariff matters, could or did claim to have mastered it. Unlike that rather numerous brood of quick thinkers who imagine they have solved the intricate problem after having given it a cursory glance, and who don't trouble themselves about the working details, Mr. McKinley considered it to be his duty to go into the reciprocity question deeply and thoroughly. He had previously turned the matter over to hands and heads which he supposed were competent, only to find out that they were bunglers and botchers. So, in the last few months of his life he had devoted himself studiously to the examination of reciprocity, alike on general principles and in detailed workings. The result of his painstaking investigation was the Buffalo speech, in which he declared for the enlargement of our foreign trade through a scheme of reciprocal concessions such as should not curtail domestic production. In his judgment, reciprocity that should lure the imports of articles "which we ourselves produce" was not reciprocity at all; it was free trade in disguise.

It was this deep-seated conviction which animated the statement by President McKinley to a close and confidential friend, in Washington, on the afternoon of June 6, 1901, to the effect that he (the President) favored only that plan of reciprocity sanctioned by the Republican national platform of 1900—namely, reciprocity "in articles which we do not ourselves produce," and that he was opposed to any scheme of trade extension that would take from a single American workman his job. There is precisely where William McKinley stood at the end of the first week in June, at a time when the quick thinkers had him all thought out as ready to abandon protection, and that is where he stood when at Buffalo in the first week of September he made his last great speech.

Hence, we say, the over-night theorists would do well to think again once or twice before they attribute to the dead President and to his successor in office views and purposes regarding reciprocity not entertained by either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Roosevelt. The policy of McKinley is to be continued absolutely unbroken by Roosevelt. The country has this pledge recorded, as it were, over McKinley's coffin. Of its conscientious fulfillment by President Roosevelt there is no possible doubt. There will be, as the Times' Washington correspondent states, "no precipitate action by the President on the subject of reciprocity."—American Economist.

A Question of "Sugar."

The consumption of sugar last year in the United States averaged about fifty-seven pounds for each inhabitant, which at 5¢ cents a pound would cost \$3.42 apiece, or \$10.10 for a family of five persons. If the duty were removed and the sugar trust allowed the people to get the benefit thereof, the saving would be \$1.14 for each person, or \$5.70 for a family of five, for a whole year. There is neither certainty nor probability that the savings would be as great as that, but there is almost a certainty that whatever reduction should be allowed would be made for the purpose of breaking down the domestic beet sugar industry, which is now the source of wages and income to 1,000,000 persons.

Would the saving secured by removing the duty on raw sugar pay for endangering the life of so important an American industry and one which in a few years promises to supply all the sugar needed and at lower prices than ever before known? What intelligent man would consent to be bribed with \$5.70 to bring about a possible disaster to so useful and beneficial a business.

Mischief for Idle Hands.

When men or women have plenty of serious work to do they don't potter with trifles. It is the idle who make mountains of molehills. If the Demo-

cratic party had any great or true aim for the real good of the country it would not bother itself and harass the voters over such a petty and utterly useless issue as the repeal of duties which, it claims, are outgrown and therefore inoperative. Its patron saint for such enterprises is Don Quixote. The party can only make itself respectable by tackling the main question and fighting protection squarely on its merits. In doing so it may expose its blindness to a thousand obvious facts and its obtuseness to sound reason, but it does thereby escape contempt.

Wages and Living.

The old stock argument of the free traders used to be when, in spite of their squirming, they were brought face to face with the fact that wages were higher in this country than abroad, that although wages were higher, the cost of living was higher, too, and that, therefore, workmen in this country were at no advantage, and that free trade, while it would lower wages, would at the same time lower the cost of living. This argument has fallen somewhat into "innocuous desuetude" of late, yet occasionally it stalks abroad, like Banquo's ghost. It is interesting, therefore, to note that Mr. Jacob Weldmann, a prominent silk dyer of Paterson, N. J., states that, while the wages of the workmen employed in his mill at Paterson are from two to four times as large as the wages paid to similar labor in Switzerland, which is Mr. Weldmann's native country, the cost of living is less. In Switzerland a good silk dyer is paid \$4 per week; in this country the poorest dyers get \$9 per week. The best dyers in Switzerland are paid from \$5 to \$8 per week, while in this country the best dyers earn from \$15 to \$30 per week. These are actual figures given by a man who knows. There is no guesswork about them, neither is there any guesswork about Mr. Weldmann's statement concerning the comparative cost of living, for, as he states, some of the men employed in his mills who have come to this country from abroad have kept records, and have found that they can live more cheaply in this country. When free trade is forced to meet facts it always gets the worst of things.

The German Tariff.

All the commercial barriers that could be raised against other lands would not enable Germany to raise all her breadstuffs. During the year ending June 30, 1899, Germany imported from the United States 290,710,100 pounds of hog products alone, much greater than we sold to any other nation except the United Kingdom. It is a safe assumption, therefore, that the tariff law that is now before the Federal Council and which will be passed for the agrarians is not the same schedule of impost duties that will go into effect on January 1, 1904.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Blind Prejudice.

"No nation can get rich by taxing itself," said the anti-tariff folks year after year. "Down with the tariff taxes." And now that we have got rich in spite of their theories they will want to "down" the tariff. It looks more like a case of blind prejudice than of sane reasoning.

Why?

Let the tariff remain on steel rails. It does not affect their price, they being already as low as in free trade England. Why cause an industrial disturbance?

What Is Best.

That kind of a tariff law is best that causes the most work and the best wages in the country.

Mr. Choate Didn't Know Her.

A very well-known lawyer and his wife were in London this summer, and the wife had to be operated on for appendicitis as soon as she arrived. They were great friends of Mr. Choate, and the ambassador sent at once to inquire of her condition and kept her room supplied with flowers.

The first day she was able to walk out husband and wife met the ambassador on the street. Mr. Choate quickly jumped from his hansom and joined them with eager protestations of delight at meeting his friend again.

He warmly shook both the hands of his comrade and asked a dozen questions about his health, his address and his probable stay in London. The wife, who had been standing by waiting for her turn, finally said with a pout, "Why, Mr. Choate, you don't take any notice of me. You haven't spoken a word to me yet. I really believe you have forgotten me."

"My dear madame," said Mr. Choate, "I must confess that I did not recognize you without your appendix!"—Philadelphia Post.

Natural Waters.

All natural waters contain a greater or less amount of mineral matter in solution. Rain water has the smallest percentage of solid impurities of any, and therefore it is taken as the standard of soft water.

The terms of soft and hard, however, as applied to water are scientifically considered purely relative.

Water is usually reckoned to be "soft" when it contains less than one five-thousandth part of its weight of mineral ingredients and "hard" when it contains more than one four-thousandth.

Soft water has the property of easily forming a lather with soap and is therefore suitable for washing purposes, while hard water will only form a lather, and that imperfectly, with considerable difficulty.

A mineral water has more than one two-thousandth of its weight of natural dissolved solids, and a medicinal water is a variety of mineral water containing a varying percentage of dissolved natural solid or gaseous drugs.

OHIO THE CENTER OF INTEREST

Most Important Fight of the Year Is in the Buckeye State.

The year following each presidential election is invariably the dustiest from a national point of view in the political calendar. Few States choose Governors or other important State officers that year, and few legislatures are selected which will be called upon to fill vacancies in the United States Senate. November will see political contests of consequence decided in scarcely more than half a dozen commonwealths, among them Ohio, New Jersey, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts and Virginia.

In Ohio, perhaps, more is at stake this year politically than in any other State. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, an Attorney General, a Treasurer, a Justice of the Supreme Court, a clerk of the Supreme Court and a member of the Board of Public Works are to be elected and the Legislature chosen will fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the expiration of Joseph B. Foraker's term on March 4, 1903. An active campaign is being made in behalf of the two State tickets, the Republican one headed by Gov. George B. Nash and the Democratic one by Col. James Kilbourne. Senator Foraker is a candidate for re-election and is leading the Republican fight in the Senate.

In New Jersey a Governor is to be chosen, Franklin Murphy is the Republican nominee and James M. Seymour is the Democratic.

Iowa will elect a Governor and some minor State officers. A. B. Cummings heads the Republican ticket and Thomas J. Phillips the Democratic. The Legislature chosen will elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Gear, who had been selected for the full term beginning March 4, 1901, but died between the time of his election and the date set for qualification. Jonathan P. Dolliver is now filling Mr. Gear's seat by appointment.

In Maryland two minor State officers, Comptroller and Treasurer, are to be elected. The Legislature will choose a successor in the United States Senate to George L. Wellington, a former Republican, who supported Bryan in the campaign of 1900. Mr. Gorman is an avowed candidate for the senatorship, and the fight in the State turns mainly on his effort to regain the seat in the Senate which he filled for eighteen years.

Virginia will elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and two or three other minor officers. The Republican candidate for the governorship, J. Hampton Hoge, is making a heavy canvass, but there is little prospect of his election over his Democratic rival, Andrew J. Montague.

In Kentucky a Legislature is to be chosen, which will fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the expiration March 4, 1903, of William J. Deboe's term.

Pennsylvania will elect a State Treasurer and a judge of the Supreme Court. Several vacancies in the House of Representatives are to be filled next month at special elections; one in Pennsylvania, caused by the death of Marriot Brossius; one in South Carolina, caused by the death of J. William Stokes; one in Texas, caused by the death of Robert B. Burke; one in New York, caused by the death of Albert D. Shaw, and one in Michigan, caused by the death of Rossau O. Grump.

I. O. Walker of the Nickel Plate line has been elected president of the Roadmasters' Association.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company has surveyed for building 815 miles of railroad in the Southwest.

The Big Four handled 722,715 passengers during September, an increase of 11,333 over last September.

Earnings of the New York Central for September were \$8,086,071, an increase of \$811,822 over last year.

After several years of opposition the Erie road will join the other eastern lines in selling half-rate tickets to clergymen.

Four large consolidated engines have been received by the Milwaukee and St. Paul road. The order calls for eighty.

A new line of the Illinois Central, forty-two miles long, from Rosedale to Davis, Miss., will soon be opened for traffic.

Recently one day's receipts of cattle in the Chicago market was 32,472 head. This is the largest single day's receipts on record.

The recently finished line of the Northwestern road from Pelican to Cranston, Wis., seventeen and one-half miles, has been opened for traffic.

Net earnings of the Rock Island for August were \$1,333,740, an increase of \$103,274 over last year. Gross receipts amounted to \$2,869,894, an increase of \$400,118.

One of the northwestern lines has started a reform in the direction of allowing passengers to occupy but one seat if they hold but one ticket. Conductors have been ordered to enforce such a rule.

There will be no more home-sickers' excursions between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis during the present year. It is likely that rates for all home-sickers' excursions will be advanced to a fare and a third for the round trip.

Miss Hattie M. Bonill of Riverdale, Ill., has been awarded \$20,000 against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company for injuries received by being run over by a train at a Chicago street crossing in June, 1898.

Preparations are being made to extend the Eastern Illinois road from Paducah to a point south of Joppy, about twenty miles. Surveys for a right of way are being made.

Five thousand employees of the Illinois Central Railroad, including conductors, brakemen, switchmen and yardmen, will receive an increase in wages within the next month. It involves an increase in expenditures on the part of the company amounting to between \$400,000 and \$500,000 annually. It is the largest single increase in wages granted by any western road for ten years.

THE RAILROADS

BANK OF ANTIOCH.

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General
Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

GOING NORTH
Lv. Chicago. 6:30 A.M. Daily ex Sunday 10:40 A.M.
1:30 P.M. Daily ex Sunday 3:45 P.M.
4:00 P.M. N. 13. Daily 6:30 P.M.
8:50 A.M. Sunday Special. 10:40 A.M.
6:30 P.M. Daily except Sunday. 8:41 P.M.
8:35 P.M. Saturday only. 8:30 P.M.

GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch. 6:30 A.M. Daily. 10:40 A.M.
1:30 P.M. Daily. 3:45 P.M. Daily. 6:30 P.M.
8:50 A.M. Sunday Special. 10:40 A.M.
6:30 P.M. Sunday Special. 8:41 P.M.
8:35 P.M. Sunday Special. 8:30 P.M.
W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting neighbors always welcome. J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C. C. M. CONFER, Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 822, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome. L. M. HIGGINS, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

ANTIOCH LOCALS.

Items of Local Importance Collected,
Contributed and Stated.

Wm. Glosser, of Grayslake, was an Antioch visitor Tuesday.

M. S. Miller, of Lake Villa, was an Antioch visitor Wednesday.

Smith Wright, of Sand Lake, was an Antioch visitor Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Archy Vickers Thursday, Oct. 17, a boy baby.

For Sale Cheap: a baby buggy in good condition. Inquire at this office.

W. F. Wentworth, of Millburn, transacted business in Antioch Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Johnson are now located in the Olcott house on Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Vickers are at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo, this week.

Ed. Fox has decided to quit farming and has rented his farm for a term of five years.

Paul Wenigman and sons, of Chicago, were out to their cottage at Bluff Lake, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ayling and John Ayling, of Chicago, spent Sunday at their cottage at Bluff Lake.

Prof. and Mrs. F. N. Gaggin, of Gurnee, visited Antioch relatives and friends Saturday and Sunday.

Services of the Methodist Church will be held at Woodmen hall next Sunday, morning and evening.

For Sale: A second hand canopy top survey in fairly good shape. Will be sold cheap. Apply to W. F. Wentworth, Millburn, Ill.

Auction sales of Thomas and Jas. Webb, Wm. Glosser, Smith Wright, and C. B. Little, are advertised in this issue. Read the notices.

Mrs. E. Kiddell has returned to her home at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, after spending some three months with her brother, J. M. Hubker, and other friends in Lake County.

A postal card received from W. H. Emmons and wife, last Wednesday evening, stated that they were then passing through Mexico and expected to reach Phoenix, Arizona, on Friday night.

At a special meeting of the Court of Honor Wednesday evening, one candidate was initiated. From the present outlook the "goat" in this order will be kept working overtime during the next few months.

D. H. French, of Kuierin, Iowa, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Mary Overton, of this place. Mr. French bears the distinction of being the oldest agent of the I. C. R. R., having worked for that Company nearly 33 years.

Tuesday, Deputy Sheriff Brown, of Waukegan, levied upon the goods of the firm of Cohn & Levine, to satisfy a claim of Cash Doolittle, of Rolling. The store was closed and J. B. Burnett appointed as custodian and Jerome "holds the fort." Other creditors are clamoring and the end is not yet reached. Mr. Levine of the firm, is absent and reported to be in Wisconsin, where he went some three weeks ago. The firm's liabilities are variously reported, but is thought to be light and probably will be covered by the stock on hand.

County Superintendent Marvin was in our city today.

The two Joes, Cohn and James, took in Chicago Wednesday.

Miss Sarah Sheehan has been on the sick list with an attack of tonsillitis.

Lee Burnett, of Fond-du Lac, was home on a visit to his parents, Sunday.

Frank Williams, of Milwaukee, was calling on Antioch friends the latter part of last week.

Albert Meinhardt, of Burlington, formerly cashier of the Bank of Antioch, was in our city Monday.

If you have a few hundred dollars to loan on good Lake county security address Lock Box 82, Antioch, Ill.

Fred B. Whitney, Manager of the Waukegan Gazette, was an Antioch visitor Tuesday and Wednesday.

The old M. E. Church which has been a landmark for over forty years, has been torn down and moved away.

Mrs. M. H. Farrier has sold her property on Channel Lake to Johann Gustav Lofeler, of Chicago. Consideration, \$1,500.

For Sale—Two thoroughbred Holstein bulls, one year old, also three extra good new milch cows. Inquire at this office. 4w3

Mrs. John Horan, Jr., and children, of Evanston, visited Mr. and Mrs. Ira B. Webb, in this city, over Sunday, returning to Evanston Monday noon.

For Sale—A good four-year-old King gelding, broke to drive, double or single; stylish and gentle. D. Sugar, Lake Villa, Ill. 51tf

The ladies of the Antioch Hillside Cemetery Society have decided to hold their bazaar and oyster supper on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, 1901. More particulars later.

Jim French wants to let out three horses to some good farmer with plenty of hay and pasture during the winter and spring. Answer immediately by mail or call on Jim French, Antioch, Ill.

Mrs. George Seymour, at the Willett place, respectfully invites the ladies to call and inspect her fall and winter millinery. She can fit all purses and styles to suit the most fastidious. Call and see quality and get prices. Mrs. George Seymour.

The many friends of Mrs. L. L. Soules, of this city, will be pleased to know that her brother, Willie Ginnaine, is recovering after undergoing a skillful and successful operation for appendicitis performed by Dr. F. F. Newell, assisted by Dr. G. E. Newell, of Burlington, on Thursday of last week.

Intending to leave Antioch I wish to sell the following goods: 1 Domestic sewing machine, 1 couch, 35 yards new rag carpet, 22 yards ingrain, size 12x16, 1 bed and spring, 1 wardrobe, 1 hard coal stove, 1 one-burner gasoline stove, 2 rocking chairs, 1 bureau, 1 bicycle. Call at home of Mrs. A. P. Ames. Miss L. Manning.

About 65 members of the Waukegan Willard and Grayslake lodges, I. O. O. F., visited with Antioch Lodge, No. 723, Thursday evening last and witnessed the initiatory ceremony performed upon Dr. Homer E. Jemison. After the ceremony a short time was devoted to speech-making when all present were informed that supper was in waiting in the Woodmen dining room, where an elaborate spread was served and to which all did themselves justice. After partaking of the many good things the guests returned to the hall where the second degree work was performed upon two candidates from Grayslake. About midnight all departed for their several homes expressing themselves as being well repaid for their visit. Come again, boys. Credit is due the ladies who so kindly assisted in the supper.

The many Antioch friends of A. F. Burke will be pleased to learn that through the efforts of Hon. George R. Lyon and Trustee Bullock, of Waukegan, he has secured the appointment of Supervisor of the Annex in the Northern Hospital at Elgin and went on duty in that position Monday. The position carries with it more responsibility and also a better salary than the one heretofore held by him, but as "Tony" is competent and reliable in every way he can shoulder the responsibility and doubtless take care of the increase in salary.

The races at the Driving Track on Saturday afternoon drew out a good attendance and was greatly enjoyed, the grand stand acrobatic feat of John J. Morley being a feature of the show not down on the program. As predicted in The News the track record of 2:15, held by Q. R. Z., was lowered to 2:14 by Robert Wilkes, owned by George Cropper, of Chicago, he being the winner in the free-for-all race. Mr.

Census enumerator Confer reports Sunday last a record breaker in the increase of population, three girls being born on that day, as follows: to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. VanPatten, Mr. and Mrs. Wallie Drom, and Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson. Other parts of the precinct have not reported.

D. E. Saylor, Manager of the McHenry Portrait Co., of West McHenry, Ill., was in Antioch last week soliciting orders for hand-made crayons and pastels. Several samples of the work shown at our office was much above the average, in fact about the best and most life-like we have ever seen. Miss Mabelle Saylor does the work which is all hand-made and true to copy. The coloring in the pastels is artistic and marks Miss Saylor as an artist of more than ordinary ability.

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WILLIAMS BROTHERS

New Goods Constantly Arriving!

All the novelties in Dress Goods.
We are showing a large and beautiful line of DRESS SILKS

Closing out Summer Goods.
Big Remnant Sale.

New Styles in Men's Shirt Waists.
The Latest Thing Out

Ginghams in the new Watermelon Stripe New Tapestry Drapery goods.
Lance Curtains in new patterns, \$1.25 pair
Muslins in Dots and Stripes for ash curtains.
Agency for Butterick's Patterns.

MISS HATTIE AMES will continue the agency of Chas. A. Steyens & Bros. Made-to-order Goods showing a splendid line of Summer Wraps, Jackets, Coats and Dresses in sample patterns.

ALWAYS
BEST.

Agency for the
American Steel and Wire Fencing
Union Wire Fencing.

Quick Meal Gasoline and
Blue Flame Oil Stove.

We have some great bargains in Cook Stoves—actually less than wholesale cost.
The late advance of 20 per cent on stamped Ware found us with a stock. We shall continue to sell at old prices.

Garden, Field and Farm Tools.
Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.'s Prepared paint.

Devoe's Prepared Carriage and Floor Paint
Murels is the perfect dressing for your wall. It won't crack or scale off.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty.
Iron and Lead Pipe and Fittings.
We make the closest prices on building jobs

Monday Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Pad-dock left for Blue Banks, Tenn., where they will spend the winter.

There will be services in St. Peter's Church in this city, Friday, Nov. 1, at 10:30, also on Sunday, Nov. 3, at the same hour.

For Sale: An improved farm of 120 acres. Good buildings. For particulars address: Andrew Strahan, Hickory, Ill. 45w74

The many Antioch friends of Ben Williams, of Spring Grove, will be pleased to know that he is recovering from a recent attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. T. C. Richardson, accompanied by Mrs. Gratz, of Lake Villa, were in Antioch Monday and made The News a short call. Mrs. Richardson has moved back to Lake Villa and is looking hale and hearty. Her many Antioch friends and old neighbors were pleased to see her.

Census enumerator Confer reports Sunday last a record breaker in the increase of population, three girls being born on that day, as follows: to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. VanPatten, Mr. and Mrs. Wallie Drom, and Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson. Other parts of the precinct have not reported.

D. E. Saylor, Manager of the McHenry Portrait Co., of West McHenry, Ill., was in Antioch last week soliciting orders for hand-made crayons and pastels. Several samples of the work shown at our office was much above the average, in fact about the best and most life-like we have ever seen. Miss Mabelle Saylor does the work which is all hand-made and true to copy. The coloring in the pastels is artistic and marks Miss Saylor as an artist of more than ordinary ability.

The many Antioch friends of A. F. Burke will be pleased to learn that through the efforts of Hon. George R. Lyon and Trustee Bullock, of Waukegan, he has secured the appointment of Supervisor of the Annex in the Northern Hospital at Elgin and went on duty in that position Monday. The position carries with it more responsibility and also a better salary than the one heretofore held by him, but as "Tony" is competent and reliable in every way he can shoulder the responsibility and doubtless take care of the increase in salary.

The races at the Driving Track on Saturday afternoon drew out a good attendance and was greatly enjoyed, the grand stand acrobatic feat of John J. Morley being a feature of the show not down on the program. As predicted in The News the track record of 2:15, held by Q. R. Z., was lowered to 2:14 by Robert Wilkes, owned by George Cropper, of Chicago, he being the winner in the free-for-all race. Mr.

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Shoes and Rubbers

We are continuing the Great Reduction sale of Most of these goods are from the celebrated factory of Selz, Schwab & Co., the largest shoe manufacturers in the world. Many have profited by purchasing at the reduction sale. We have just opened new spring styles of Ladies' Fine Shoes which are among the most beautiful specimens of foot wear ever displayed here. Now is the time to buy if you want the latest up-to-date productions at medium prices, while goods in little older style are selling below cost

The famous Hosiery in both wool and cotton goods, covering all ranges of sizes from infants to the full size.

Stockings Leather Brand of Stockings for Boys, especially recommended to wear like leather.

Many Bargains in Groceries

A SHORT STOP at our Grocery Counter will convince you it does not cost much to Live Well and get the best groceries in the land. We handle groceries on the principle that something good is worth having, while, if you have got to eat it, poor goods are dear at any price, and although bought cheap in price yet your money is in reality thrown away—actually wasted.

California Evaporated Apples. 10c
California Evaporated Peaches. 10c
are great bargains and are very palatable. We think this part of the world would be benefited by a larger consumption of Rice. Rice is the staple food of half the world. We sell it at 5 and 10 cents.

Our line of Canned Goods covers almost the entire range of Fruits, Vegetables, Fish and Meats. Many are under the Monarch Brand.

A full line of Garden Seeds by D. M. Ferry & Co., either by bulk or package.
Onion Sets, ready sprouted, only 50c quart
A most complete line of Bremner's Cakes and Cookies.

A complete line of fine Candies.
FRESH BREAD EVERY DAY.

WILLIAMS BROS. "BEST" MINNESOTA FLOUR

ALWAYS
CHEAPEST

Clothing Bargains a Big Point

New stock of up-to-date

Gent's Shirts,
Underwear, Sweaters,
Gent's Furnishings.
Spring stock Hats and Caps

The Best Equipped Tin Shop
in Lake County.

A Great Bargain!
A 7-piece set Decorated
Klammer Crochery only \$2.00

A large stock of Window Shades and Curtains and are making the usual popular low prices.

Fishing Tackle.

Oars and Oar Locks.

Hunting Coats and Caps.

Bicycle repairs, Pumps and Sundries.

Buy crushed Oyster Shells, at \$1.00 per 100 pounds. Makes hens lay.